THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

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SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

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If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter at what stage it has reached, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite likely to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

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CURES ALL HUMORS,

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CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for **all Chronic Diseases of the**

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

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Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE. HAY FEVER

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March 26th, 1886, tf.

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April 5, 1889.—3m.

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To Sell Nursery Stock. Profitable employment to honest, energetic men. All expenses paid; a fine outfit furnished each salesman; the business easily learned. We have the largest Nurseries in Pennsylvania. Write for terms, giving age and references.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS, Maple Ave. Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

March 15, 1889.—3mo.

SUCH A FOOL!

He was always a fool—Tom Lake—and we always were telling him so.
But where was the harm in that? It was just as well he should know.
And he didn't mind it a bit—not he—or but once in a way—
Vex him? I think that he liked it! What else would one think here to-day?

We'd a holiday given last week, and we walked —d'ye see it, the mill
A-twirl like a fly on a pin? But that morning its sails stood still.
Well, just below it, the lane and the railroad meet. Some deserve
To be hung for that level crossing, not twenty yards from the curve.

And there, as we came to the place where we saw the smooth metals a-shine,
The mill folks' bit of a child, that's blind, had strayed down on the line,
And had lost itself and got frightened—it couldn't have told you why;
It owns little enough to lose, since it's lost both the earth and sky.

But to see it crying there, in the dark, with its curls to the sun,
Made you feel like a sort of fool—only *feel*, for you'll hear *I* was none.
It's hardly three years old, and it's blind; anyway, no better it knew.
Then to stand right between the two rails, with the Western mail just due.

Due? No! but thundering round with a whirl and a clank and a scream
Down on her—down on them both—for Tom somehow had rushed within reach.
And had tossed the child safe on the bank, and got knocked down dead for his pains,
Killed on the spot, with a fractured skull. Well, well, if he'd had more brains,

He'd may be have stopped to consider—as did, as you'll please remark—
Before he dashed out of the light, to leave the child here in the dark.
Yet we didn't call him a fool when we picked him up. There's no need
To be telling a lad the truth, when he hasn't the sense to heed.

And I don't think Fool's the word we'll get carved on our slab of a stone,
Though he was such a fool—oh, aye, such a fool as I've seldom known.

—Cornhill Magazine.

TIM, THE BLACKSMITH

How He Learned the Valuable Lesson of Contentment.

Timothy Hooper, or Tim, the Blacksmith, as he was generally called, was an honest, hard-working man, and by means of these qualities was enabled to maintain his family, frugally indeed, yet not without happiness and comfort. He was respected by his neighbors for his sturdy independence, and esteemed for his neighborly kindness. His family consisted of a wife and four children, varying in age from seventeen to two. They formed a happy and united household—at least, until a certain event, which I am now about to describe, disturbed their tranquillity.

There had recently moved into the neighborhood a wealthy man named Norcross, who forthwith proceeded to make himself a home by buying a large lot of valuable land and building thereon a house, which exceeded in cost and splendor any thing that had ever been known in the village.

One morning Tim received information that Squire Norcross, for such was the title which his wealth had obtained for him, was desirous of seeing him—that is, the blacksmith—about some work in his line.

Accordingly, Timothy went up to the squire's new house.

It was furnished beyond any thing which Timothy had ever seen. The rich, soft carpets which sank beneath the pressure of his foot, the rosewood furniture, the long mirrors which reflected his entire figure, with his whole, but rough clothing, making him feel as if, somehow, he were out of place; the beautiful engravings—gems of art—which adorned the walls—all these made up a scene of elegance and luxury which aroused in the breast of Tim, the Blacksmith, feelings of which he had never before been conscious.

These feelings were a sense of discontent with his own situation, envy directed toward the fortunate possessor of so much beauty, and a spirit of repining which led him to charge Providence—he called it fortune—with so unequal a distribution of its gifts.

It was in such a room as has been described above that he found Squire Norcross. The latter was clad in dressing-gown and slippers, and was leaning back in a luxurious arm chair.

His foot rested upon a cricket, and appeared bandaged. This, however, did not specially attract Timothy's notice.

He did observe, however, that the squire wore a peevish, discontented look; in fact, looked any thing but pleasant, which surprised him somewhat. He did not look as if he was in the enjoyment of very robust health, and his form looked puny and insignificant beside the stout and vigorous blacksmith.

The squire received him politely, and explained with some detail what it was he desired done.

After these preliminaries were over, Tim was about to go when the squire stopped him.

"Wait a moment, Mr. Hooper," said he. "I am sure you must be hungry. Let me order a little refreshments. Will you just pull the bell-rope?"

This was done and a servant made her appearance.

"Some cake and wine," said Squire Norcross, shortly.

It was brought and glasses were poured out for the squire and his guest.

"I drink your health," said the squire, politely, for he could be courteous when he chose.

"Thank you, sir," said Tim, awkwardly, as, with a little feeling of embarrassment, he placed the glass to his lips and quaffed its contents.

He smacked his lips after it. He could not help it, for to him it seemed delicious. What, then, was his astonishment to see the squire put down his own glass scarcely tasted, with an expression of disgust, and exclaimed with a frown and in a harsh tone to the servant, who was just leaving the room:

"What do you mean by bringing me such stuff?"

"Isn't it right?" faltered the servant.

"Right! Have you the face to ask me if it is? Why, it can't be more than a year old. No wine is fit to drink till it has at least five years' age. Go back and bring me some from a different bin."

"These servants are so careless," he exclaimed; "but she must take care not to serve me such a trick again."

Tim marveled at the superior delicacy of taste which found that disgusting, which, to his own untutored taste, seemed delicious.

"However," thought he, and a spice of envy was in the thought, "I suppose these rich folks are differently constituted from what we are. Well, I only wish I was sure of getting every day as good wine as this. However, it's no use wishing. There's some folks that's born to be rich, and can have pictures and fine houses and all sorts of beautiful furniture, and can pass their lives without doing any thing; and there's others, we, for example, that have to work hard all our lives and put up with the plainest food, and the roughest accommodations, and don't have any time to rest. Well, I suppose it's all right, but it does seem to me as if things weren't ordered so justly as they might be."

So it was that the demons of envy and discontent took possession of the hitherto contented and happy blacksmith. While in this discontented frame of mind he did not observe an individual with dark complexion and hair of raven blackness, who appeared to be following him. At length the latter overtook him, and accosted him with a familiar: "Good-morning."

"Good-morning," responded Tim, too discontented to be curious.

"It appears to me," said the stranger, "that you are in trouble. You look sober."

"I suppose I have a right to look so," said Tim, with an absence of his usual politeness.

"I do not mean any impertinence, be assured," said the other. "I thought I might possibly be of service."

"I don't mind telling you what troubled me," said Tim, after a moment's pause. "I've just been up to the house of Squire Norcross, and when I saw his handsome house and costly furniture, and thought of my own humble home—"

"You felt that fortune was unjust in giving him so much and you so little. That is it, is it not?"

"You are right," said the blacksmith.

"You felt, perhaps, that you would be a good deal happier in his place than in your own."

"Of course I should. He has nothing to do but to enjoy himself."

"Perhaps you would like to make the exchange?"

"It's no use wishing that."

"On the contrary, I can affect the change for you."

"You!" exclaimed Tim, looking at his companion in astonishment.

"Yes," said the other, composedly.

"And give me the fine house and all the wealth of Squire Norcross?"

"Yes; but only on condition that you actually renounce your identity and become Squire Norcross himself."

"And what will become of him?"

"Oh, he will be changed into Tim, the Blacksmith."

"Well," said Tim, his eyes gleaming with delight at the prospects of becoming a millionaire straightway, "I agree."

"But to affect the change, let me say one thing. It is to continue for a week. If, at the end of that time, you wish it to be made permanent, it shall be so. If not, you have only to say 'Presto, change!' and you will at once become Tim, the Blacksmith, again."

"No fear of that," said Tim.

"That we shall see," said the stranger.

Thereupon he waved his hand, and Tim immediately found himself sitting in the arm chair of Squire Norcross, in the splendid apartment which had kindled his admiration and discontent.

"And I am master of all this wealth," thought Tim, exultingly. He looked about him, with complacency.

His exultation was a little dashed when he happened to catch his own figure reflected in the mirror opposite, for be it known that Tim, in his own person, was quite comely, while Squire Norcross was at least fifteen years older, and not at all prepossessing in appearance. He was, besides, of a much smaller make, and Tim was somewhat dismayed, when, in place of his stout and muscular arm, he recognized the thin and shrunken member which he had inherited with the Squire's property.

"However," thought he, recovering himself, "it doesn't make much difference about being stout and vigorous, as long as I shan't have to work any more."

The table containing the wine and refreshments had not yet been removed. Remembering the delicious taste of the latter, Tim poured out a glass and quaffed it. It was very singular, but it did not taste nearly as good as before.

"They must have changed the wine," thought he.

He was mistaken; it was only his taste that had changed. It struck him that he would like to walk around and survey his new property and its extent. He accordingly put his foot upon the carpet and essayed to step on it, when a terrible twinge seized him. He thought at first he had been bitten by a snake, or something of this kind, and roared with pain. A servant came running into the room in great alarm.

"What's the matter with my foot?" exclaimed Tim, querulously. "It feels as if pins were being stuck in it."

"Isn't it the gout?" asked the servant, respectfully.

"The gout!" exclaimed Tim, in dismay. "You don't mean to say that I have the gout, do you?"

"You know, Squire Norcross," said the servant, a little surprised, "that Dr. Bolus said that was the matter with you."

"I don't remember any thing of the kind," said Tim, irritated. "I should like to know how I'm going to go about, if that's the case."

He looked at the servant with an injured air, as if the latter were personally to blame for his infirmity.

"Dick and I will wheel your chair around," said the servant.

"Very well," said Tim, after a moment's reflection, "you may do it."

Accordingly, he was wheeled from room to room, each of which he scrutinized carefully and asked questions about the articles therein, which astonished the servants, who, supposing him to be Squire Norcross in reality, thought he must be playing some game upon them.

He was next carried out to survey the grounds, and felt, it must be acknowledged, not a little pride and pleasure in the thought that they were his. In this way he whiled away the time till dinner, which was, of course, a sumptuous banquet compared with what he had been accustomed to. After dinner he was a little at loss how to pass the time. He picked up a book and began to read, but, not being used to much exercise of the mental powers, he soon became weary of this. He began to miss the society of his wife and children. With them he could have made shift to enjoy himself better. Indeed, this was a point he had quite overlooked when he agreed to the transfer, though now he saw that he could not well have both.

But, at any rate, he must see his children and his wife. A bright thought came to him. He could order the carriage and ride through the village and past his old residence. He accordingly summoned a servant and ordered the carriage to be got ready immediately. His command was law, and the carriage was speedily driven round to the front gate. It was with some difficulty that he got in, for his gout was so severe that any unguarded movement gave him exquisite pain.

"Now, where shall I drive?" asked the coachman.

"To the village."

"By which road?"

"The one that passes the blacksmith's shop."

"Tim Hooper's?"

"Yes, you rascal, and mind you speak more respectfully of him. Call him Mr. Hooper, unless you want to quit my employ."

"What's got into the squire?" thought the wondering driver. "Seems to me he must think a mighty sight of that blacksmith. Why, every body calls him Tim, the Blacksmith, but I must call him Mr. Hooper, it seems."

The carriage rolled on easily and luxuriously. Tim really enjoyed it, and again his spirits rose.

"Well, it does seem good," thought he, "to be rich and ride in my carriage. I didn't think I should ever come to it. I wonder what my wife will say?"

Then the thought came over him that he had voluntarily given up his wife, and a shade crept over his features. He soon drove it away, however, and now that the carriage was fairly in the village street, he could not help being gratified by the deferential bows which he received from all he encountered.

By this time he had reached his own smithy. It really did give him a peculiar feeling when he recognized the precise image of what he had been that morning, hammering sturdily away in the forge, and singing, meanwhile, a snatch of song.

"So that's Squire Norcross," thought he. "I wonder how he likes being Tim, the Blacksmith? May be he does not know that any change has taken place."

He ordered the carriage to stop, on some trifling pretense, and watched the smith at work. He could not but envy the strength which lifted the ponderous hammer, compared with his own powerless arm. Just then his youngest child, Ruth, came bounding into the smithy, and addressed the man at work as "Father." A sense of pain filled his heart, for Ruth was his favorite child, and the thought that she had transferred her childish love to another, was not pleasant. He could not help calling from the carriage: "Come here, my child."

"Go to the gentleman," said his double, from the shop.

Ruth advanced, hesitating, with her finger bashfully placed in her mouth.

"Don't you know me?" he asked.

"Yes," said Ruth, timidly.

"Who am I?"

"You're Squire Norcross."

"Won't you kiss me?"

The child drew back, and seemed about to run away. Evidently she did not wish to do so, and the real father's heart was filled with sorrow which he did not seek to analyze. He only knew that it was painful.

"Drive on," said he, hastily.

That same night a couple of thieves broke into the squire's house, and, in spite of Tim's struggles, which availed little, for he had inherited the squire's feebleness, carried off a box of money which was kept under his bed. Besides this, they beat the defender of the treasure in such a manner that he was compelled to keep his bed for the next two days. Left to the care of servants, he missed his wife's gentle administration not a little.

In brief, before the week was out, he was heartily sick of his bargain, and, as directed, was not slow in pronouncing the words which were to dissolve the spell.

"Presto! Change!"

Tim found himself lying on a bank by the roadside, where he had stretched himself for a few minutes, and a little reflection convinced him that this was all a dream. But it proved a useful dream, and convinced Tim once for all, that it takes something besides wealth to bring contentment, and that Providence is not altogether so partial as we imagine.

—Horatio Alger, Jr., in Yankee Blade.

—A New York plumber declares that all editors are liars, but we notice that this startling piece of news is not being copied very widely.—Burlington Free Press.

VENOMOUS REPTILES.

Careful Experiments Showing How They Bring Down Their Prey.

Dr. Oswald, happening to be in Matamoras, Mex., when an amateur collector was selling out a choice collection of snakes, he bought a cage containing a male and female of these speckled ophidians. He first tried them with a mouse, but either through fastidiousness or laziness they tarried so long that the mouse got away. Next day he treated them to a nest with five young sparrows in it. Three of those died before their snakeships condescended to partake, while old sparrows, rats and cockroaches were tried with no better success.

One morning the gamins of the neighborhood caught an old black bird and sold it to the experimenter for two pieces of stick candy, and the snakes, who had fasted for twenty-four hours rather than eat cockroaches, got a chance for a square meal. After fluttering around in an excited way for awhile the bird settled down in a corner and the snakes prepared for action. They lowered their heads, and, without moving the tail-ends of their bodies, approached the bird by a gradual extension of their coils, but the bird was all suspicion and recommenced his fluttering before their cat-like advance had brought them within range. The snakes separated then; the female rolled herself up in the blackbird's corner and her mate took post in the center of the cage, but after readjusting their coils neither budged an inch; they bided their time. Dashing his head against the cage seemed to tire the bird after awhile. Presently he alighted in a rather inaccessible place, took wing again, and alighting in his old corner, finally blundered into the water-pot. He hopped out with drenched wings and devoted a few seconds to the rearrangement of his toilet unconscious or heedless of the proximity of the female partner of the hostile alliance. She watched all his movements, and her tail quivered in a curious way when she saw him poke his head under the right wing, the one turned toward her corner. She seemed to know that he would repeat the same maneuver on the left—my side. He did so, and she had him directly. Drawing herself up she poised her neck like a dart, braced herself and let drive. A loud screech, a few feathers flying and a terrified bird darting about like a blind chicken—cause and effect coincided with shot-like suddenness.

Instead of following the bird the snake returned to her favorite nook, where she was soon after joined by her mate. The difficult part of the job was done. Three or four times the bird managed to take wing, staggered around in a circle once or twice and then sat still. The chemicals began to operate. First its legs and then its wings commenced to tremble; trying to stand upright, it put its feet farther and farther apart and finally spread its wings, but to no purpose. A convulsive tremor seized it, and with a gasp it fell over on its side, and only at that moment did the snakes glide up to take possession of their prey. The same experiment was tried with a ground squirrel and two half-grown chickens, and always with an analogous result. No animal likely to offer serious resistance was captured outright by the snakes. They managed to fetch it a bite and let it go, relying on the virus to do the rest.—San Francisco Chronicle.

TWO GIGANTIC WAVES.

How a Youngster Was Thrown Overboard and Rescued.

Mr. John McLeod Murphy, of Engine No. 7, of the fire department of this city, tells this story:

"It was in the summer of 1877 that I—then a student on the training ship Minnesota—was drafted out to take the captaincy of the after guard starboard watch of the cruising sloop Supply. Every summer it was customary to send out a draft of two hundred and fifty boys on a cruise on the Supply, and this year there was no exception made. The ship was in charge of commissioned officers of the United States navy, the latter being under the command of Lieutenant-Commander John B. Newman. The cruise was for the three summer months, during which time the boys practiced tacking and wearing ship, and were drilled in reefing and furling sail.

"One fine day in July a boy named Bob Hyde was detailed lookout at the starboard cathead.

"We were about forty-eight hours out from Block Island. The sea gave indications of an approaching gale. Soon a heavy storm-cloud was seen off to leeward, and we made ready to receive it. We were not long waiting. It struck us to leeward, and sent us spinning. The wind blew a hurricane. The waves ran mountains high, and still the little ship ran on.

"Hyde was, as I said before, at the starboard cathead. It took all the strength he could muster to keep him from being washed overboard. At last one huge wave carried him off. His strength had given out.

"'All hands to man the first cutter,' sang out the deck officer, Lieutenant Andy Iverson.

"To his utter surprise and consternation no one of the watch hastened to obey him and to endeavor to rescue the poor fellow.

"Turning around to see the cause of this disinclination to assist a drowning man, he saw a sight that made him for an instant believe that he was dreaming, for there, being lifted over the rail of the poop deck, was Bob Hyde. He had been swept on board again. One wave carried him off; the next brought him back again."—N. Y. Sun.

—An English paper recently remarked that American women are "charmingly natural," and then in another column stated that they spend $8,000,000 a year for rouge and face-powder.

THE BOY OF IT.

In this enlightened A J boy
Must C A lot of fun;
Inventions for him 2 N joy,
R I derfully done.

His pockets, never M T, hold
A brie-a-brac R A
Of curi R C T's untold
And mostly in D K.

In K C must ass't his dad
He has no N R G,
But, when he helps N A bor's lad,
He works with X T C.

Sweet things to E T will enjoy,
Like K Q know, and pie;
The stuff that goes in N E boy
Would E Z make us die.

He hates to wash his face & A's,
Though dirty to N S,
But when a sweet R T commands
How he'll X L in dress.

To A K sleepy boy for school
Is awful to S A;
To go a-fishing N A pool
He's up B 4 the day.

On thinnest I C loves to skate,
In water D P dives,
In D D goes in dangers great
And, as U C, survives.

In P C never lets you rest;
He'll C Q right away
And listen to T Z trios his best
With noise you can't L A.

At his young A G must enthuse
Or L C can not grow;
His youthful sprints we X Q's—
We used 2 B just so.

But in the N D will repay
All trouble & X pense,
So let him C K chance to play
B 4 his cares commence.

—R. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.

COMETS AND METEORS.

A Few Facts About These Celestial Visitors.

Plausible Theory of Schiaparelli, the Milan Astronomer, Respecting the Relationship between Comets, Meteors and Nebulæ.

There are few persons who have not witnessed the striking phenomena of the so-called "shooting-stars." They are visible any clear night, and with a little patient observation several may be seen during an evening. Flashing out in various quarters of the heavens, they are seen to dart across the sky, with motions more or less rapid and with brilliancy more or less marked, some down towards mother earth, others across the starry arch, leaving behind them a phosphorescent glow generally visible only for a moment. Larger meteors (and the term at this stage can only be used in expressing their size by their light) often leave behind them a very marked glow, much like a faint cloud, and which when the meteor's flight is thus marked, usually remains suspended in the sky for some considerable time. The writer saw such a meteor on the night of August 9, 1883, which left in its path a greenish glow, visible to the naked eye fully twenty minutes. Such occurrences are rare, however, and few are witnessed in a lifetime. Instances are on record of meteoric showers visible in broad daylight, and well-attested statements have been made of single meteors of great size seen to fall in various parts of the country between sunrise and sunset.

Meteoric showers have in numerous instances been so marvelous that the fall presented an appearance like that of a light fall of illuminated snow. One of the earliest of recorded phenomena of this character, and which is well attested, was witnessed by Humboldt and Bonpland early on the morning of November 12, 1799, during their visit to the east coast of Mexico. Another well-attested statement is that of Arago, the well-known astronomer, who on the night of November 12, 1833 (and here note that both occurred on the same day of the same month, and divided by a space of thirty-four years), witnessed such a marvelous shower that he estimated that during his observation of three hours 240,000 visible meteors passed over the heavens. A rough estimate of the number of meteors, sufficiently bright to be seen by the naked eye under favorable circumstances, and those invisible owing to daylight, and which enter the earth's atmosphere during the space of twenty-four hours, is about 7,000,000. Some well-known scientists, taking into consideration those which would be revealed if the eye possessed the light-grasping power of our larger telescopes, increase that number to about 400,000,000. We often hear of the falling of "great balls of fire," with startling explosions following. Scientists tell us that the so-called balls of fire are really compact groups of small meteors. When such a group comes within the attraction of the earth it is drawn rapidly toward her surface. The encounter with the atmosphere separates them and at the same time consumes them, producing no little agitation of the air, and thus causing the sound. This action of separation and burning would give a result in some cases much like that of a rocket exploding in the air, with which display all are familiar.

Instances of meteoric bodies falling to earth are comparatively rare. To enable it to reach the earth the mass of matter composing a meteor must be of sufficient bulk to prevent complete dissipation or consumption during its passage through the atmosphere to the earth. However, "showers of stones" are matters of history. On the 26th of April, 1803, such a shower occurred at L'Aigle, in Normandy. The number of meteoric stones found within a space of fourteen square miles was over two thousand. This fall was accompanied by "bright, light and loud explosions." The height at which meteors first appear visible is a much-disputed question. Estimates made by well-known observers give results varying from forty to ninety miles; the average velocity accorded them being about twenty-six miles per second, or nearly half as fast again as the earth travels around the sun. Some meteors, however, have been observed to possess a velocity of over one hundred miles per second, or three hundred and sixty thousand miles per hour! Perhaps the reader will ask: "Why are these bodies burned up?" The answer is this: Suppose two bodies moving in space with such great velocity and in independent orbits encounter; what will be the result? A sudden check of their motion converts that motion into heat. This rule applies in all cases. In the case of the earth and the meteors the action is identical. The mean rate of motion of the earth in her orbit is about nineteen miles per second. Moving along at this rate she encounters a cloud of meteors whose motion is further increased by the attraction of the greater body. The cloud of meteors encounters resistence in the earth's atmosphere and the friction produced converts the motion into heat so great that the meteoric bodies are rapidly dissipated. Of course, some heat is generated in the earth's atmosphere, as its share of the encounter, but the relative amount to the bulk, or quantity, is trifling. It is stated that the amount of heat ordinarily developed by the above described encounter is enough to vaporize any known substance almost instantly. The fact that the greater number of meteors are consumed and disappear before they reach the earth is sufficient evidence that their mass is small. Such of these meteoric visitors as have been discovered on the surface of the earth and afterward analyzed show, in general, only terrestrial elements. Distinction is made between "accidental meteors" and "meteoric showers." As relates to the first named, their visability is common at all times, and might be called "accidental" because they usually appear in widely different quarters of the sky and possess widely different paths. "Meteoric showers" make their appearance in certain portions of the sky—that is they appear to radiate always from some particular constellation. These showers always take place on certain nights of August and November of every year. It is believed, from the fact that they occur annually, and that the meteors causing them revolve in orbits at points reached by her in August and November. Further, that these rings of meteors are of varying thickness at different points, giving us showers of varying splendor. The greatest display by the November meteors takes place every thirty-three years. The orbits of the August and November meteors have been calculated by Leverier and others, who discovered the wonderful relationship between meteors and comets.

The polariscope shows us that comets appear to shine by reflected sunlight. Schiaparelli, of Milan, established the identity of the August meteor shower and comet III. of 1862. This astronomer's theory of the wonderful relationship existing between comets, meteors and nebulæ is worthy of careful consideration. It is about as follows: Clouds of meteoric particles exist and move about through space. Their motions may at some time bring them within the attraction of the sun, and the influence of our powerful luminary transforms them into comets, and as the paths of these clouds may assume any direction, they may or may not become visible to us because of the direction in which they approach the sun as related to our line of vision. If the path assumed by the comet after leaving the sun is elliptical the visitor will become a member of our system. Further possibilities are numerous. The cometary wanderer consists of a collection of individual moving particles or meteors. The following portion of the comet, or tail, may, in the course of time, lag far behind, and what to us was once part of a comet may eventually become a ring of meteoric particles. If any portion of the orbit thus formed should lie near enough to the orbit of the earth we can expect, on reaching that particular point, in our journey round the sun, to witness the appearance of a fall or shower of meteors, and the magnitude of the display would depend on the thickness of the meteoric ring at that place. Lever

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - APRIL 26, 1889.

NOTICE.

All persons desirous of being candidates for nomination at the coming Democratic Primary Election, are requested to meet at Ebensburg, Pa., on Monday, May 6, 1889, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. WALTERS, Chairman.

SEVEN million five hundred thousand ballots for the June election will be distributed by the State Department, of which 1,438,400 will be sent to Philadelphia and 496,800 to Allegheny county.

JAMES MCMANES, one of the Republican bosses of Philadelphia, in a statement made to a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, gives it as his opinion that the administration of President Harrison will be another Hayes administration.

By the Michigan high license law which will go into effect May 1, retailers are required to pay $600 a year, wholesale liquor dealers $800, wholesale beer and wine dealers $500, distillers $1,000, and brewers $250. Thus the drink is taxed from the moment of production to that of consumption.

GOVERNOR BEAVER issued a proclamation on Wednesday making Tuesday, April 30 a legal holiday. This is in accordance with President Harrison's proclamation, of last week, setting apart that day as one of praise and prayer for His gifts to us as a nation and to commemorate the inauguration of Washington.

THE Turks are the only nation in the world who are strict prohibitionists, the use of wine or strong liquor being forbidden by the Koran. But obeying the universal craving for some stimulant they have taken to opium which is far worse than liquor and are, in every respect, socially and morally the most degraded nation on the face of the globe.

THE Michigan Legislature has passed a law in relation to capital punishment, requiring in cases of conviction for murder that every juryman must sign a written verdict recommending the death penalty before it can be imposed, and even then the trial Judge may exercise discretion and make the sentence life imprisonment. The execution may be by hanging or by a shock of electricity.

EX-POSTMASTER A. G. PEARSON of New York, died on Saturday last after a prostrating illness. He was a Republican, but was reappointed by President Cleveland at the request of the business men of New York, on account of his efficiency and thorough knowledge of the details of the office. President Harrison removed him to make room for a politician without any knowledge of, or experience in the office.

WHY do we not hear says the Nashville *American* of a Northern question in connection with the scoundrelism of the Dudleys, backed and supported by the Wanamakers and Quays? If the intimidation of a negro in a Louisiana parish raises a "Southern question" for partisan politicians to settle why does not the purchase of floaters in "blocks of five" and the debaucheries of every kind peculiar to Northern politics raise a northern question?

THE Prohibition amendment, Massachusetts, was knocked outin the first round on Monday last by a m ority of nearly 50,000. This seems o be a bad year for prohibition as far s heard from and it looks as if the am endment would come up groggy on the 18th of June. The effort to make people moral and upright by constitutional provision and legal enactment, is evidently loosing favor and the drift of public sentiment seems to leave no doubt of the defeat of the constitutional amendment in this State.

WHEN the practice of cremation was introduced in New York a few years ago its advocates believed that it would soon supersede the custom of burial. But it has not grown in favor as they supposed it would grow. The subject has just been brought under debate in the Kings County Medical Society, and cremation was strongly advocated by some of its members; but it is now evident that the popular feeling against the practice is of a kind that cannot be overcome in this generation. The crematory is looked upon as a pagan institution, not to be introduced into Christian countries.

THE nearly 800 souls who were passengers on the ill-fated steamer Danmark were all rescued, and on Monday the steamer Missouri landed 365 of the Danmark's passengers at Philadelphia, having left 369 at St. Michaels, in the Azores. The Danmark during a storm on the 4th inst., had met with an accident by the breaking of a shaft which killed the engineer in charge and the broken shaft at every revolution tore up great rents in the hold of the vessel. Signals of distress were hoisted which were sighted by the Missouri on the morning of April 5th and that vessel went to the rescue. After a consultation between the officers, it was decided to tow the Danmark to St. John's Newfoundland, a distance of about 700 miles, but after a few hours it was found that the Danmark was leaking badly and that it would be impossible to keep her afloat. The work of transferring the passengers was then began and after six hours the 734 passengers were placed on board the Missouri, without an accident. The Missouri then started for St. Michaels in the Azores where she landed on the 11th inst., and leaving about half of the rescued passengers started for Philadelphia with the rest, where she arrived on Monday.

THE business failures, stagnation of trade and reduction of workingmen's wages throughout the country says the Harrisburg *Patriot* are "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ" that President Cleveland was right when in his message to Congress in December, 1887, he argued that a revenue policy which wrung a hundred millions dollars in unnecessary taxes from the people year by year and locked them up as dead and useless surplus in the treasury would inevitably and speedily lead to financial depression and industrial ruin. It is now so plain that he who runs may read that it is a "condition that confronts us, not a theory." That condition is the immediate effect of the revenue policy denounced by the late President.

The many millions of unnecessary taxes extorted by the federal government from the people during the last decade and the useless surplus in the treasury could not fail to oppress and hamper every industry. The effect of the high tariff, too, has been as it must necessarily always be, to stimulate the investment of capital in the protected industries with the certain result of the establishment of many more plants than the home market will justify and the logical consequence of overproduction and its natural concomitants, shutdowns, reduction of wages and labor strikes. The high tariff having robbed the people in taxes the government does not require, having filled the treasury with an idle and unproductive hoard, having stimulated capital to an abnormal activity in certain lines of production, and having thus brought about the suspension of many manufactures, oppressed agriculture and depressed trade, is responsible for the financial condition which now confronts us. The theory of protection, pretty as it is to the greedy eyes of those who would become suddenly rich, has proved itself a delusion and a snare.

ON Monday last at 12. M., the Oklahoma lands were thrown open for settlement and the rush of the thousands of people who were gathered on the border commenced. Such was the excitement and rush that when the order was given for the start one of the boomers was killed by his horse falling on on him, while another was killed by a boomer enthusiastically firing off a shot gun. It is expected that a number of fights will take place in disputes over the location of claims. The lands now opened up for settlement are described as follows: By the treaties of August 11 and 16, 1866 the Creeks ceded to the United State the west half of their domain, about 3,402,428,88 acres, at 30 cents per acre, and the Seminoles their entire domain, and 2,037,-414.52 acres, at 15 cents per acre—in all 5,439,843,50 acres. These cessions, as stated in these treaties, were in compliance with the desire of the government to locate on them other friendly Indians and freedmen. The Springer bill, which on February 1, 1889, passed the House of Representatives for the organization of Oklahoma Territory, includes Oklahoma, "the Cherokee Outlet" and the so called "No Man's Land," or "public Land Strips," and all that part of the Indian Territory not actually occupied by the five civilized tribes.

Mr. Springer, in his report of February 7, 1888, from the Committee on Territories, describes its area as follows: "The area in said Territory not occupied by the Indian tribes, and the acreage thereof, is as follows: Cherokee outlet, 6,022,244 acres; public land strip, 3,672,640 acres; Oklahoma lands, 1,887,800 acres. Total, 11,682,684 acres."

The protected industries themselves are the first to suffer the evil effects of the tariff policy which is vaunted by its supporters to be the prop and stay of those industries. The protective idea appeals entirely to the speculative and avaricious instincts of man. The bounty it offers in the enhancement of the price of the protected product excites the cupidity of the speculative capitalist and he and all his kind rush into the production of the tariffed commodity until the end in the fierceness of their competition with each other they bring ruin to all. That the investors in the protected industries cannot recover from the fatal hallucination that a high tariff benefits them when practical experience demonstrates to every reasonable person that it positively works to their injury, is a sign of an inscrutable mental obliquity. If recent industrial events fail to dispel their illusion they are simply slaves to pride of opinion. At any rate they must acknowledge, as all men now must see, that it is a "condition that confronts us, not a theory."

"DON'T speak to me of office seekers," said Senator Quay on his way to Washington the other day. "I am tired of seeing them. They run to my house before breakfast, and keep it up until midnight. I believe many of them are insane on the question. I have had people come to me whom I had never seen or heard of before and never expect to see again. The large number of them were not representative members of the party, but rather the scum. There were more office-seekers this time than ever before, for all the men who were put out four years ago wanted their old offices back, and then there were dozens of new applicants for each office. Fortunately they were all fairly well supplied with funds and did not try to borrow any money from me. They thought because I am the Chairman of the National Committee I could get them anything they asked for."

NOTICE has been issued to a large number of Western railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission directing their representatives to appear before the commission on May 7 to answer whether commissions are paid for the sale of passenger tickets and how the business is conducted.

SIX thousand immigrants sailed from Liverpool on last Wednesday. Most of them are bound for the United States. A few go to the Argentine Republic.

The Battle for Governor.

The Republican battle for the Gubernatorial nomination is fairly on, and it promises to be waged with tireless energy for more than a twelve-month. The nomination will not be made before June, 1890, but all the candidates seem to be impressed with the belief that the early bird is most likely to feed on the Gubernatorial worm.

Shrewd political diplomacy has retired Senator Cooper, and that takes out of the contest the largest personal following possessed by any of the candidates. Cooper has more strength that is entirely his own than any other man named, but personal following is valueless these days without the assent of the supreme leaders, and Cooper lacked the majority that Senator Quay is now able to give to a candidate. He wisely retires like the venerable rat of old into the Custom House cheese and bids the others to look out for themselves and be happy.

Senator Delamater is generally reckoned to be the pickle next the wind in Quay's political jar. He is the epaulletted and spurred party leader in the Senate, with Chairman Andrews, his own immediate lieutenant, sometimes awkwardly but always boldly leading the House, and when they snuff there is a general party sneezing in their respective bodies. Certainly the present outlook at Harrisburg would indicate Delamater as the pre-determined candidate; but there is a long summer with its sweltering dog days; a mellow autumn, a hard winter and another blooming spring to write their changing histories before the nomination shall be made, and who knows what may happen 'twixt now and then.

There is now implicit obedience at Harrisburg and elsewhere because disobedience would be death in the race for the spoils under the new administration; but the spoils will be gobbled up before a Gubernatorial candidate is to be nominated; a dozen or score of positive enemies and one probable ingrate will be made for every office that is filled, and what will the harvest be when the pressure of fear shall be removed and disappointments are piled mountain high over successes? Will Delamater's command be omnipotent then as now? Will Andrews be able to enforce obedience to orders as is now an easy achievement? Possibly they will; probably not.

There is a multitude of dangers to any slated ticket in the quiet but self poised and fearless Senator Reyburn. He is not clad in frills nor is he specially ornate as a candidate, but he is solid, has endless staying qualities and would be a strong centre for an opposition movement. If he shall become a candidate for Governor it will mean business; it will mean that either the slate or mighty strong breeching must be broken, and he would be in the ring for a fight to a finish. He might be beaten; they might gouge out his eyes as was done with Sampson of old, but in his fall the pillars of the machine temple would be next to certain to go down with him. And he might be nominated and what then.

Already there are whispers that the opposition is so formidable that a new man must be taken, and General Siegfried, of Schnylkill, has been lubricated and bolted out as a shadowy horse, but there is a bad Mollie Maguire flavor about him that would be fatal to his hopes. Montooth is also groomed as in the shadows of the Gubernatorial stable, but he has old scars from the battles of faction which cripple him, but General Hastings comes up smiling and hoists a lightning rod that could hardly be missed in a storm. He is able, jolly, generous, imposing in presence and one of our best stump orators, and he is now the most likely of the whole lot regardless of the confident hopes of the early birds. True, he comes from Beaver's own county; but what of that? The Governor belongs to the whole State, regardless of locality, and it would not lose him a vote at the election.

There will doubtless be a dozen new candidates sprung upon the party during the next year, but most of them will fall still-born and the fight in the end will likely be between the men prominently named to-day. If so, the race presents Delamater in the lead with Reyburn a dangerous second and Hastings behind with odds in favor of him forging away ahead on the homestretch.—*Phila. Times.*

One Hundred Years from Now.

What will our population be? Who shall say? The United States to day contains over 60,000,000 people, who increase at the rate of about 25 per cent. in every decade, so that at the close of the next century the increment would have run up to a total of not less than 400,000,000 souls. Take the population of all the other States and countries as likely to come under our sway and another 400,000,000 will be easily added. In the year of our Lord 2000, and the year of the Independence of the United States the 224th, it will be no longer the United States of North America, but the United States of North, Central and South America, and then the President will then issue his Thanksgiving day proclamation to nearly a thousand million people. The mind fails to grasp our industrial and commercial expansion at that day; the wonderful progress in the arts and sciences; the tremendous energy with which enterprise after enterprise will be conceived and made a reality. And then Congress. Just think what Congress will be then! But, stop! Better not think. When we contemplate what it is now, with 400 members, the idea of what it will be with 4,000 is simply appalling.—*Petersburg (Va.) Appeal*

THERE is nothing slow about Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson when it comes to firing out Democratic and Mugwump Postmasters of the fourth class. The activity with which Mr. Clarkson has swung the official ax, together with the fiery and untamed zeal in bouncing Democrats displayed by Corporal Tanner in the Pension Office, constitute in view of the impetuous office-seeker about the only bright points in a murky horizon of official apathy at Washington. Fortunately for the country and the people, no serious harm to the public interests can come of the impulsive energy of the Clarksons and Tanners in high official station; yet it may be doubted, after all, whether even party advantage may be secured in such headlong fashion. The intrigues of leaders for important places may not be dangerous; but the constant struggle for petty positions is surely demoralizing. It is the little foxes that spoil the vines.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. Kline's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

MR. CLEVELAND will be long and gratefully remembered as the only President in twenty years who kept in mind the fact that the Union extends from the lakes to the gulf.

And Still Another Object Lesson.

The official report of the iron and steel production of the United States for the year 1888 has in it some figures of great interest. It shows in the first place that our manufactures have a capacity of production beyond the wants of the home market, and as they exclude themselves from foreign markets, this great business is in a depressed condition, for its greatest profit is in running costly plants to the extreme limit of their productive power, and so giving steady employment to a greater number of mechanics.

Thus last year the production of steel rails fell off from 1887 the enormous amount of 790 198 tons. It was 2,354,-152 tons in 1887 and only 1 532,641 tons in 1888. Of course this decrease resulted from the falling off in railroad construction, and our having no foreign market to fall back on. The South American countries would be glad to exchange their raw wool and copper ore for our excess of steel rails, but our customs taxes on raw material makes this impracticable. Along the whole line of iron and steel products (except pig metal) there was a falling off in production in 1888. Our mills were not worked to their full capacity, and labor suffered as well as capital. The decrease in steel ingots from 1887 was 476,000 tons; rolled iron, 176,000 tons, and of nails, 415,000 kegs, or 41,500,000 pounds.

There was an increase in the production of pig iron in the whole country of 81,000 tons in 1888, but as the increased production of the Southern States was 203,000 tons this don't bring much comfort. The gain of Alabama was 156,000 tons while Pennsylvania's product fell off 95,400 tons from 1887.

It is true railroad building may revive this year, but will hardly approach the figures of 1887. Our capacity for production of iron and steel is increasing all the time. The demands of the home market, so dependent on the variable extent of railroad building, do not keep pace with the increased facilities of production. We have no foreign market for our excess; do not seek it; do not want it say the high chiefs of protection. As a result of the absence of such a safety valve we are either on the bounding billows of an inflated boom or in the trough of the sea. Mexico, the Argentine Republic, Chili and Brazil, are building railroads extensively, but they buy their rails and equipment from England or Germany. Under proper conditions of an equitable exchange, the 1,500,000 tons of iron and steel products we turned out in 1887 and failed to produce in 1888 could have been manufactured the last year and found a profitable market in South and Central America, Mexico and the West Indies. It is true this would have obviated the necessity of truste or combinations to limit production, handle wages and stiffen prices, but the country at large would have been the gainer.

A Prohibition Defeat.

Massachusetts voted on constitutional Prohibition on Monday, and it was defeated. There, as in Pennsylvania, the amendment was a political trick, originating in the councils of the Republican bosses, who proposed and then defeated it. In New Hampshire it was the same. Rhode Island, after trying constitutional Prohibition for three or four years, is feeling its way back to license and regulation. The indications are that the amendment will be voted down in Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority. The New England elections will have great influence on the vote in this State. They will induce many to put on their thinking caps who were heading toward prohibition, propelled by a moral impulse.

The question recurs, is it a justifiable or reasonable moral impulse? Is it not rather a delusion and a snare, with certain elements of dishonesty about it not appreciated by the many? In this way; without constitutional prohibition it is just as possible to pass a prohibitory law in Pennsylvania as with it. The amendment will confer no new power on the legislature. But if prohibition should be tried without it, and found impracticable as elsewhere, a system of license and regulation could be substituted for it. The whole subject would be in the hands of the legislature. But if the amendment is grafted in the constitution, and it is found that it cannot be enforced and greater evils than the licensed traffic are upon us, then there is no alternative in the way of license or regulation until the constitution is again amended. The purpose thinly veiled is to compel the enactment of prohibitory laws with the alternative of the free liquor traffic in its most odious and demoralizing form, making license and regulation impossible save by another amendment to the constitution, which may require five or eight years to perfect. This is the sort of legal quagmire Rhode Island is now endeavoring to struggle out of. We have no idea Pennsylvania will be caught in any such way.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Senator Rutan Speaks Out.

In an interview in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, of Sunday, Senator Rutan states that he is positive that Governor Beaver was responsible for the loss of the revenue bill two years ago. He also says that there are a number of supernumerary clerks in the executive departments who do nothing and draw good salaries. The Allegheny Senator is particularly severe on State Librarian Delaney, who he says has become wealthy from office holding and owns the finest diamonds in the State. He says that $950,000 of the State funds are annually wasted in carrying on the State government, and closes his interview by saying:

"At the opening of the session I had mapped out my work, and I intended to name a committee, composed of men like Wherry, of Cumberland; Ross, of Bucks county, and some other honest people to investigate the evils which I have pointed out. I have lived in hopes of becoming well enough to prosecute the work; but sickness interfered. Occasionally I would speak to the reporters of what I intended to do, but never before in such detail. These things have been weighing on my mind all winter, and I am anxious to have the Senators and people know them. If I were only well, I would like to be in Harrisburg long enough to have the loss of the revenue bill investigated; but when I spoke to some of my colleagues about it, they said; "Better leave it pass;" but I have no such intention. I want these men, from the Governer down, investigated. What I have said I am ready to prove at any time before a committee."

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranted, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. McAteer, Loretto.

THE State Department is informed by Minister Denby, at Pekin, that the Emperor assumed the reins of the Chinese government on the 4th of last March.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The streets of Reading are crowded with farmers anxious to sell potatoes at 30 cents a bushel, or half that at wholesale.

—An unknown workman on the Beach Creek railroad was crushed to death by the cars between Newberry and Linden Friday.

—Mrs. Lewis Phillips, of Harrisburg, is the latest victim of an air-gun; but, thanks to a stout winter bonnet, the ball only cut her scalp.

—A newly-born infant who was found in an ash barrel on Marshall street, Philadelphia, recently was taken to the Sheltering Arms, where it was christened "Marshall Ash."

—Surgeon General Hamilton was informed on Tuesday by the president of the board of health of Sanford, Fla., that a case of yellow fever existed in that city. Dr. Hamilton says ever precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease and nothing is apprehended.

—Sam Andrews has a curiosity in his barn on Lacrosse street, Detroit, in the shape of a six-legged cow. The cow is a thoroughbred Durham, 3 years old, and gives a pail of milk twice a day. The two extra legs are suspended from the right shoulder. One of them is a fore leg and the other a hind leg, and they are nearly as long and have the joints and muscles and hoofs of an ordinary cow's leg.

—George P. Rogers, baggage master of the New London Northern Railroad, stopped his train at Yantic, three miles above Norwich, Conn., the other morning, long enough to run down into the woods and kill a six-foot black snake, which later he hung up in the yard office at New London, so that people might inspect it. The snake had evinced a ferocious disposition before it died, and met Mr. Rogers half way in the woods.

—Henry Snyder, a prominent German farmer residing near Columbus, Ohio, suicided last Monday morning by hanging. His body was found in the barn two hours after he had committed the deed. A peculiar feature of the tragedy is that he used a small wire, which he wrapped around a beam and then twisted about his neck while standing on on a table. The latter was kicked away, and in his struggles the head was half severed from the body. His trouble was domestic.

—A remarkable meteorological phenomena occurred at Tiffin, Ohio, on Saturday night. A heavy rain prevailed, and during the shower, which was accompanied by thunder, thousands of snails fell, making a noise like hail. Roofs and walks lay full of them, and in the Highlands addition the ground was covered with them. Many of the snails were not larger than a pinhead, while others were of good size. No explanation can be given for the remarkable occurrence.

—Early on Tuesday morning John McConaha shot and fatally wounded G. W. Hall at Parkersburg. The affair is the culmination of an old grudge dating back to the early part of last winter, when both men were employed by the Gangway and Richardson Timber company. McConaha was discharged and he claimed that it was caused by Hall and vowed vengeance. They met for the first time on Tuesday morning, with the result above stated. McConaha is now in jail.

—Mrs. Oliver G. Bloom, of Detroit, Mich., loses both of her eyes in a curious way. While taking up a carpet she endeavored to pry out a tack with a table knife. The spring of the knife blade threw the tack up with such force that the point entered Mrs. Bloom's eyeball, and the aqueous humor ran out. The eye was finally taken out, but it had been allowed to remain to long, and Mrs. Bloom's other eye became affected. On Monday that eye also was taken out. Her husband is a letter carrier.

—The ravages of the birds in the cornfields in Barnwell county, South Carolina, is almost without precedent. In many places the fields have been planted the second time and now the birds are devouring the young corn as fast as it appears. There has has never been found any way to get rid of these birds. Poison has no effect on them. And they are to wild to reach with shot. Their numbers increase yearly, and unless some way be discovered to destroy them corn planting will have to be in a measure abandoned.

—A party of four Chinamen of high standing in the Celestial Empire arrived in Washington on Saturday, and by direction of the Chinese Minister, took rooms at the Arlington Hotel. Their Names are Y. L. Foo, H. K. Foo, H. P. Sawamura and Tson-Foo, and they have come as a special commission from the Emperor, with instructions to investigate the ways, manners, means and methods of American civilization. They will be guided by the legation here to a large extent in their researches.

—Two men were killed and three injured in the wreck of a mixed train on the Central Iowa railroad last Sunday night near Berwick, Ill. The wreck was caused by the breaking of a wheel as the train was going over the bridge at Cedar creek. Two cars were hurled into the creek and took fire, burning the bridge. The conductor was killed by the fall, and the son of the section foreman, the only passenger, was drowned. The Express agent, brakeman and a mail clerk were badly mangled, probably fatally.

—Patrick Carroll, a young Irish shoemaker, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge about 8:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Earlier in the day, while in Bridge Jumper Brodie's saloon, he had declared that he would accomplish the feat. He was under the influence of liquor. After his fall he began swimming about in the river, but told the tug men he wanted to drown. They dragged him out and left him on the dock. After the police found him he was taken to a hospital and was pronounced uninjured. Carroll is under arrest. His leap was from a higher point than Brodie's.

—Governor Beaver has respited Mrs. Whiteling, the condemned murderess, who was to have been hung on Wednesday next, until the 25th of June. News of the respite was carried to her by one of her counsel, Mr. Henry D. Paxson. She received it in rather an indifferent manner, saying she "would rather go next Wednesday than stay. It is more like bad news than good." The Governor's respite will give her counsel an opportunity, they say, to appeal for the appointment of a Board of Insanity Experts, one of whom is to be a woman, to be chosen outside of Philadelphia, and who shall finally determine whether or not Mrs. Whiteling is insane.

—Jonas Milton, of Patterson, Ill., tried to prevent a snake from creeping into his henhouse and sucking eggs. He got a china nestegg and the snake swallowed it. "Shortly after," says Mr. Milton, "I went to Kansas. One day my attention was directed toward the woodshed by a peculiar noise. I proceeded thither and found my old acquaintance, the snake, completely wedged in a jug handle. It had gone as far through the jug handle as the china egg would permit and had then swallowed another egg, which prevented it from backing out. Mr. Snake seemed to have trouble enough to last him a lifetime, but as I could not see even an enemy suffer, I released him by breaking the jug. After recovering from the shock he received he started East, gave up his bad habits and finally became the leader of a swell tribe of snakes living in New York, but I have an impression he always suffered from indigestion."

—W. S. Wrigley, a manufacturer of paper boxes at Allegheny, Pa., and was drowned in the Allegheny river last Monday night. In company with his brother-in-law, Frank Josenhaus, he went out to ride in a small canoe, and when near the Pittsburg side the boat capsized. Both men were thrown into the water. Josenhaus swam to the shore, but Wrigley was drowned before aid could reach him.

—Lowndes county, Georgia, produces a little cow which is indeed a curiosity. It is the same distance in height, length and width and is supported by legs not more than 12 inches in length. It bears the name of the guinea cow. The first were brought from Spain by an old Spaniard who came to this country before the war. The cow is very small and chunky, but it keeps rolling fat on almost nothing, and is a splendid milker, the average giving from three to three and a half gallons of milk per day. These animals sell at $100 each, and the people prefer them to Jerseys.

—A man was arrested in St. Louis for passing counterfeit coin. The principal witness could not speak English. He was a Mexican who understood Spanish. He brought a friend who could speak both Spanish and French. The trial proceeded in a curious way. The attorney asked his questions in English, and another gentleman repeated them in French to the Mexican's friend. The latter converted the French into Spanish, the witness replied in that tongue, and the answers were repeated in French and again in English. It was a very roundabout way of getting at the facts, but the result was a complete understanding of what was said by all parties interested.

—A most interesting experiment has recently been made in taking a photograph by the light of the Cuban firefly. After various trials of the insect's power, the experiment of photographing by its light was successfully carried out. A copy of a family portrait was made, the insect being held within an inch of the original, and in such a way that the rays fell perpendicularly on the negative. The time of exposure to bug light was about 30 seconds. A living specimen of these tropical insects was recently presented to the Bridgeport Scientific Society. It is about an inch and a half long, and bears upon each side of its body oval spots, resembling eyes. In the dark these spots emit a greenish light, resembling that of tiny electric lambs in full glow.

—Nathanial Rodgers and a negro were plowing in a pasture at Paris, Ky., where some sheep and lambs were grazing, when they discovered two large black snakes coiled around a 6-weeks'-old lamb, trying to crush the life out of it. The men went to the lamb's assistance with clubs, whereupon the snakes uncoiled and gave chase to the men. The latter were hotly pursued for over 100 yards, when they grabbed a fence rail, and turned on the snakes. They succeeded in killing one, which measured over 8 feet, and the other ran into a hollow stump. Later in the day it came out and coiled itself around the legs of one of the plow mules, and the negro abandoned the team. The snake soon returned to the stump. An endeavor will be made to catch it alive.

Whiskey Kills.

How often are we yet to be told that whiskey kills? Arsenic kill; opium kills, and so do hundreds of other good remedies kill if abused instead of used. But ask the question, "Will whiskey cure?" "Yes!" is the positive reply of the most eminent physicians of all the land. Disease steals into your system like a sneak thief into your house, and often by neglecting a bad cold, we end our days in lingering, and wishing for health—when, indeed, one bottle of *Pure Whiskey* or *Brandy* would have cured the cold. Such goods may be scarce, but they can be found at Max Kleins, 82 Federal street, Allegheny. His "Silver Age" is the only whisky endorsed by the doctors. You can get the pure Guckenheimer, Finch or Gibson Rye at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00. Send for price list.

THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN PITTSBURGH.

JOS. FLEMING,

No. 84 MARKET ST'

Having had for a number of years a fair share of the patronage of the good people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, I take this opportunity to say, with increased facilities and stock, I am better prepared than ever to solicit their orders, either wholesale or retail, in any way relating to the Drug trade, and by accuracy, neatness and promptness, and prices lower than ever, I hope to merit their continued favors. I have constantly in Stock a full line of DRUGS, TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES for ladies and gents, BANDAGES, FAMILY SYRINGES, HAIR, NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES. All the leading PROPRIETARY MEDICINES of the day. COD LIVER OIL PREPARATIONS, MALT EXTRACTS. For medical purposes there is no better, purer, older whiskey sold to-day anywhere than the pure eight-year-old Guckenheimer Whiskey I am selling at $1 for full quart bottles, or six bottles for $5. The only wines that should be used for medical purposes are the pure California Port, Sherry Muscatel, Angelica, and Sweet and Dry Catawba that I am now selling.

Send for price list of Wines and Liquors, mailed free to any address. The money must accompany all orders for wines or liquors, as we do not send any goods C. O. D.

JOSEPH FLEMING & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

PITTSBURG, PA.

412 MARKET ST. Cor. of the Diamond.

Jan. 25, 1889.—1yr.

Poor, Foolish Men!

TAKE A WOMAN'S ADVICE!

This is only the second time in eight weeks that I have had to polish my boots, and yet I had hard work getting my husband to give up his old blacking brush, and the annoyance of having the paste blacking rub off on his pants, and edges

Wolff's ACME Blacking

A magnificent Deep Black Polish, which lasts on Men's boots a week, and on Women's a month.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

FOSTER & QUINN,

SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 AND 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Silks, a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d' Alma, Armmes and Nuns' Veilings, colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in all styles. Dress Buttons and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different styles, Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamburgs Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

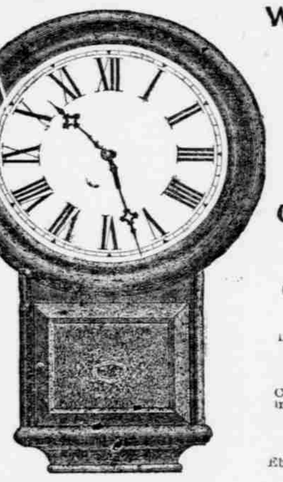
GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks,

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885—tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBER WEAR

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. L. DAVIS' CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Boots for Men and Boys,
Gum Boots for Men and Boys
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,
Gum Shoes for Ladies and Children
Shoes for Children and Babies,
Shoes to fit Everybody at Lowest Prices.

JULIAN ST., EBENSBURG, PA.

GOOD WHEAT,

GOOD FLOUR,

GOOD BREAD.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

ISENBERG'S FANCY

It is put up in Sacks with the big mill on them, is a very strong rich Flour, PARTICULARLY adapted to Bread-making.

It is made out of the choicest amber wheat that grows.

We claim to have the best and most complete mill between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. We have a FULL line of rolls, a FULL line of cleaning machinery, with Reels, Centrifugals, Flour Dressers, Purifiers, etc.

In manufacturing ISENBURG'S FANCY we draw the low grade and run the patent in with the straight—this gives color as well as strength.

We do not guarantee our Flour better than any in the market nor warrant it to make more bread, but we do guarantee that it is equalled by few and excelled by none.

If you find, after a fair trial, it does not please you, report to us and say from whom you bought it, and when. We will take pleasure in making the purchase satisfactory. We want all friends we can't afford to have enemies.

Do not let your grocer put you off with something else until you give ISENBURG'S FANCY FLOUR, with the big mill on the sack, a fair trial.

HENRY MILLING CO.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

apr12tf

Our New Combination Shot Gun and Rifle

We have the best three barrel combination gun made. A Breech-loader for $6.50. We want to place one of these guns in every town and offer a sample free. OUR EMPEROR GUNS are unsurpassed and the best valuable the market. The celebrated Guns, Rifles, Watches, Watches or Sporting Goods sent to any address and on any terms you like. OUR MAN ON THE ROAD will tell you so. Send 25 cts. for a One Mile Carrier Pigeon.

Geo. W. Clafin & Co., 54 & 56 Duane St., New York.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Office in Colonnade Row.

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Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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ALL KINDS of HARNESS

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,

COLLARS, HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,

Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Shop in Barkers' Row, on Centre street.

apr21-9tf

TIMBER FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED is THE OWNER of a tract of land situated in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., containing about ACRES, located 3½ miles North of Ebensburg, which is heavily timbered with

HEMLOCK, BEECH, SUGAR, ETC.

The timber on said premises or the land timber is for sale, and for further information in regard to same apply to or address

EDWARD GRIFFITH,
Ebensburg, Pa.

Ebensburg, March 22, 1889.—3t.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - APRIL 26, 1889.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Fish stories are ripe.

—Next Friday is Arbor Day.

—Steel nails $1.90 per keg at Duftons.'

—H. A. Shoemaker, Esq., was in Johnstown on Sunday.

—A one-horse spring wagon for sale at Duftons.'

—Spring is surely here—an organ grinder was in town on Wednesday.

—One spring tooth harrow for sale at Duftons.'

—Mrs. Thomas Plunket, of Gallitzin, spent Sunday in Ebensburg.

—Messrs. Milton Connell and Joseph Blair were in Loretto on Sunday.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a thunderstorm on Wednesday morning.

—Mr. Frank McPike, of Pittsburg, was in town the latter part of last week.

—Mr. E. B. Kittell, of Bellefonte, Pa., spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Mr. Daniel Henry, of Gallitzin township, was a visitor to our office on Thursday.

—The altars of the Catholic church, this place, were tastefully decorated on Easter Sunday.

—Mr. R. H. Thompson, of Philadelphia, spent a few days in town during the present week.

—An order for seventeen class P locomotives was placed in the Altoona shops on Monday.

—If you want a good job printed on short notice and at the lowest price, give it to the FREEMAN.

—Sufficient stock has been taken in Bedford to insure the erection of an electric-light plant.

—Mrs. E. R. Dunegan, of St. Augustine, was visiting her mother, Mrs. Gurley, the present week.

—Mr. Charles Linton, of Johnstown, is circulating among his friends in this place the present week.

—Rev. Father Kittell, of Hollidaysburg, was in town on Thursday visiting his mother and other relatives.

—Paul Yahner, Esq., one of Elder township's substantial citizens, was a visitor to our town on Thursday.

—John Gant intends starting a barber shop in the building formerly used as a telephone office, in the near future.

—We understand that Mr. T. B. O'Hara, one of our liverymen, will put up a Bell telephone from his stable to Maple Park Hotel.

—Doctors say that spring fever is not a mere figure of speech, but a natural ailment, the scientific name of which is neuraschonia.

—A little son of Woods Thomas, of Cambria township, was trampled by a horse a few days ago and had one of his legs broken at the thigh.

—The Ebensburg & Carrolltown telephone office has been changed from Shoemaker's cigar store to the office of the Cambria House.

—The Presbyterian church, of this place, held a festival in the Opera House on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. It was a financial success.

—The Ebensburg base ball club played a game with the St. Francis' College club, Loretto, on Wednesday and beat them by a score of 18 to 0.

—Mr. David Hueer, proprietor of the Belmont House, arrived in town on Saturday last and is getting his house ready for the summer season.

—A Jefferson county sugar tree, tapped by Mr. Fiffer, of Paradise, flowed a steady stream for 24 hours, producing 20 gallons of sap through one spile.

—Mr. Joseph Bearer, one of Carroll township's best citizens, was in town on Tuesday and, of course paid a year's subscription to the FREEMAN.

—The pretty town of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, with a population of 8,000, has thirteen handsome churches, representing a value of $100,000.

—Mrs. Dr. Griffith, of this place, returned home on Tuesday after spending the winter in Florida. Her husband stopped off in North Carolina for a few days.

—An Altoona man had one eye kicked out by a cow one day last week while attempting to milk her. This is another warning against men milking the cow.

—Miss Mary Roberts, daughter of Mr. C. T. Roberts, of Ebensburg, accompanied by her brother, Master Butler, is visiting friends in this city.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

—According to Barrows' State book of Pennsylvania, published in 1846, Ebensburg at that time had 353 inhabitants and Johnstown 1377. Each town had four churches.

—A number of Beech Creek miners who have been disposing of their product to the Clearfield bituminous coal corporation have decided to market their coal independently.

—A little son of Daniel Jones, of Irwin, Westmoreland county, was so vexed at having slightly hurt his ankle in jumping down stairs that he jumped again and broke his leg.

—It may be interesting to know that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has recently decided it is unlawful to put any description of coloring in butter which is offered for sale.

—NOTICE—All farmers who desire to join the Lime association about being organized at Ebensburg, will meet at the township school house on Saturday, May 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M. sharp.

—Hon. A. A. Barker, of this place, who was seriously ill in Washington, D. C., has so far recovered as to have been able to return home on Thursday of last week, and his health is still improving.

—Messrs. Richards & Reese, liverymen, of this place, have received a new Manhattan telephone and will place it between their office and Maple Park Hotel as soon as the summer season opens.

—A mathematician has figured that a man fifty years old has spent three years in buttoning his collar. Yes, and the same man has spent thirty-nine years hunting for his collar-button under the bureau.

—The Ebensburg base ball club received a challenge from the Quicksteps, of Johnstown, on Saturday last, to play at the latter place in the early part of May. We understand the challenge has been accepted.

—On Friday last the Postmaster General appointed the following named postmasters in this county: Peter C. Campbell, Carrolltown; J. A. Troxell, Portage; J. C. Lutz, South Fork; J. D. Wentroth, Sonmerhill; Wallace Sherbine, Wilmore.

—There were heavy frosts in the eastern part of the State on Tuesday and Wednesday nights and reports say that the fruit in Berks county has been badly injured. The season is about two months earlier than last year, and the buds have been far advanced. In exposed situations much damage has been done, and it is feared that the crops of early cherries and peaches have been ruined.

—Harpoon hay forks cheap at Duftons.'

—A grand hop was held in the Opera House, this place, on Monday night, and was a success in every particular.

—The residence of Joseph Crook, near St. Lawrence, together with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 16th inst. The origin of the fire is not known. No insurance. Loss about $500.

—On Thursday evening of last week the steam saw mill of Troxell & Co., at Shirley, in Reade township, caught fire and burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at about $2,000, upon which there was no insurance.

—Have you seen the nice baskets and teapots, containing a pound of the best tea, direct from China and Japan, sold only at the Variety Store of C. T. Roberts? He has just received a new line of toys, fine stationary, wall paper, etc., etc. a1393

—McDonald, the well-known merchant of Loretto, is now ready for business at "Slattery's Crossing," about one-third of a mile east of Cresson. Call and see him. He guarantees prices as low as Johnstown, Altoona or elsewhere for spot cash or produce.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—A grand tea party will be held in the old Catholic church, Gallitzin, on Wednesday evening, May 1st. An excellent supper will be served in the old church building, after which Fair Hall will be opened for all who wish to enjoy themselves dancing. Come every person and have a good time.

—It is said that Mr. A. W. Patchin, of Patchinville, cut from his timber lands in this county, rafted and floated to market, the finest raft ever seen on the Susquehanna river. The raft contained 3,924 cubic feet of pine and 4,718 cubic feet of oak. The timber will be used in the construction of Government vessels.—*Curwensville Review.*

—The people of Ebensburg should get awake and have a public demonstration on Tuesday next, the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of President Washington. If the firemen, citizens, band and different lodges would take action in the matter, we could get up a large parade. But patriotism seems to be on the wane in Ebensburg.

—An exchange says: "This is the season when one wants the sash of the window up and another wants it down. The safe rule is for those who are in full health to think twice about those who are thin-blooded and ailing. No man is more unmannerly than he who would force his plenty-of-air dictum upon everybody in a room or car. Let us be considerate."

—Postal money orders can now be sent to a stranger and be paid without identification at the request of the sender who instructs the postoffice department to "waive examination." The new rule will be a great convenience to commercial travelers who have been annoyed by the inability to find any person to identify them in a city where they are not acquainted.

—Frank Raine, of Bloomfield, Perry county, while catching behind the bat in a game of base ball, the other day, was hit squarely in the mouth a foul tip knocking three teeth loose and badly bruising his lower jaw. In order to keep the teeth in place a cork was placed between them, and elastic bands on the jaw to hold it in place, and for several days the young man had to subsist on liquid food.

—The barn of John Clapper, three miles east of Frankstown, Blair county, was set on fire at 2 o'clock last Monday afternoon by sparks from a traction engine, and was totally destroyed, with all its contents, consisting of hay, grain, etc. The live stock was saved. Loss $1,500, partially covered by insurance. The sparks were carried by the wind to Cove Mountain, a mile away, and started a big fire in the woods.

—The Catholic Church at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, last Sunday morning, was filled almost to overflowing, when, by some unaccountable means, the decorating material took fire from one of the altar candles. The flames shot up in an instant, and had it not been for a man named Abattiello pulling off his coat and rushing forward, offering his garment to smother the flames, which proved a success, a general panic would have followed.

—In an other column will be found the announcement of Donald E. Dufton, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries. Mr. Dufton's legal attainments are of a high order and if nominated and elected he would perform the duties of the office with signal ability. He has been a practicing attorney for a number of years, having been admitted to the bar in Crawford county in 1877, and his selection as District Attorney would bring to the office the experience of a number of years spent in the practice of his profession.

—Lightning rod agents are now doing the grand act throughout the southern part of Pennsylvania and the northern part of Maryland. They only ask to put up rods as an advertisement, and get the contract or agreement, but the rods are up, and the farmer reads the agreement (in Bank) it calls for a gentle $300, $400, or $500. And so the world moves on. The farmers are the men these sharks are after and we would advise any and all of our readers to be on the look out for them. This is about the time of the year for these chaps to begin operations and at the same time try to lessen your bank account.

—A young man named James Williams, who was stealing a ride on Fast Line east was shot in the back by Samuel Hennecamp, a Pennsylvania Railroad policeman, at Johnstown, on Tuesday night. When the train stopped Hennecamp ordered Williams to dismount and give himself up. Williams complied with the first part of the command, but instead of giving himself up, started to run, when the policeman fired, the ball striking him in the back and following a rib around the right side, lodged below the breast. The wound is not regarded as serious and the young man was forwarded to his home in Philadelphia the next day.

—The latest device for swindling the unsuspecting public is as follows: Parties canvass the country towns and procure the names of old soldiers. A nice little piece is written up, describing his company, the wounds received, the battles in which he was engaged, the prisons he visited. After the detailed account is read to the true loyal hero, he is requested to sign his name so that the matter can be published correctly. The same signature turns up in a few days in the hands of another, who compels payment of a note or subscription price to a war record or some other expensive book.

—John Jones, an old man living by himself in a hut or shanty in Greene township, near Kimmel, Indiana county, was poisoned on Wednesday evening of last week. He had been out working all day and came to the house in the evening and ate his supper and afterwards went to the barn to milk the cows, but on returning felt his nerves jerking, when he hurried to put his milk away and go to a neighbor's. On reaching the farm house of a man named Griffith he told them he was poisoned and sat down on a chair, but fell off and lay on the floor until he died. The poison was in a cup of molasses on the table, but how it got there is the question the people are now trying to solve.—*Cherrytree Record.*

—Last Sabbath Mrs. Gorden discovered the body of a man in among some drift wood, below Sutton's dam, in East Wheatfield township. Squire Barbor was informed and a jury summoned who reported that deceased had come to his death by accidental drowning. The appearance of the corpse would indicate that it had lain in the water for some time. Papers found on the body show that his name was George Stearn, and that he was going from some point in Ohio to Stpesville, Somerset county, Pa.—*Indiana Progress.*

—If any of our readers are in need of artistic and substantial cemetery work, made from the best qualities of marble and granite, they will do well to call on J. Wilkinson & Son, marble and granite dealers in this place, where they will find a nice stock to select from, or send them word and they will visit you with a large selection of new and original designs, they guarantee all their work and if their work is not as represented they will not ask you to take it, they are prepared to fill all orders at home and abroad at prices that defy competition. Give them a trial. A 5 6m.

—Mrs. John Bolus and her infant child, of Conemaugh borough, on Tuesday evening were terribly burned by the upsetting of a lamp. Mrs. Bolus had placed her child, aged eleven months, in the craddle about 9 o'clock and placing a lighted lamp on a small stand near the bed laid down to rest, without disrobing. In turning in the bed she upset the lamp and set her clothing on fire. She picked up the child and ran out into the back yard enveloped in flames and screaming with pain. Assistance soon came but not before the woman and child were horribly burned. The child died the next morning and Mrs. Bolus is not expected to survive, although she has a possible chance, the physicians say, to recover.

—We like to hear a man refuse to take his home paper, and all the time sponge on his neighbor for the reading of it. We like to hear a man complain when asked to subscribe for his home paper that he takes more papers than he reads now, and then go around the corner and borrow his neighbor's, or loaf around till he gathers in all the news from it. We like to see a man run down his home paper as not worth taking, and every now and then beg the editor for a favor in the editorial line. We like to see a mechanic or merchant refuse to advertise in his home paper, and then try to get a share of the trade which the newspaper brings to town. We like to see these things. It looks very economical, thrifty, progressive, and—cheeky.

—A dispatch from Harrisburg report that the old fence law of 1700 has been repealed. This action was made necessary by the changed methods of fencing. The act of 1700 required that all corn-fields and grounds kept for inclosures should be "well fenced with fence at five feet high, of sufficient rails or logs, and close at the bottom." It has been a dead letter for years, particularly since wire fences have been introduced. In 1720 an act was passed declaring sufficient a fence four and a half feet high, and having an opening at the bottom no greater than eight inches, but this was repealed as to county after county until the repeal extended to all the counties except McKean, as constituted in 1831. There has been much other local legislation in relation to fences, but the act of 1700 remained undisturbed for 189 years. It now becomes the duty of every owner of cattle to care for them himself. Owners of land are no longer required to fence their land against their neighbor's cattle; but if their land, whether fenced or not, is trespassed upon by any cattle, and damage results, the owner of the cattle is liable for the damages. Owners of cattle must look sharp if they avoid trouble.

Communication.

ST. AUGUSTINE, April 23, 1889.

EDITOR FREEMAN:—For many years the inhabitants of Chest Springs have had to attend Mass in a small and uncomfortable building, and the Roman Catholic population increasing with the times (not the London *Times*) soon out grew the present old church. Their pastor Rev. M. Ryan, of St. Augustine, seeing the growth of his congregation resolved to erect a new edifice instead, and a contract has been entered into by Mr. M. J. Waltz, of Chest Springs, who has given his bond to erect a church according to specification before next fall for $4000.

The building is to be forty-four by eighty-eight, and the side walls twenty feet high, and the floors to be of yellow pine.

There are to be six windows in each side, four in front, one in rear of sanctuary, and one round window in rear of attic which is to correspond with one in front.

A vestibule will extend the whole length of building ten by forty-four feet, and two stair cases will rise therefrom to gallery which will make the accommodation inside one hundred feet. The gallery will slope from front to rear with turned baluster, and aportion is to be specially set apart in centre for the use of a choir.

There will be three doors from vestibule to main building, two small and one large centre corresponding with main front door, with spring sliding patent hinges, and the door from sacristy to sanctuary and one to side isle are to be swung on patent hinges also.

The building outside is to be weatherboarded and sheeted with hemlock, and the inside is to be finished with extra chestnut, etc.

The altar is to be finished in the latest style and will be in accord and proportion with the interior.

When completed the edifice will be a monument of workmanship and art and a tribute to the people of Chest Springs and their Rev. pastor Father Ryan, who has labored energetically for them during the past ten years, although he has had the parish church of St. Augustine to attend and the town of Ashville and Frugality where two churches are in course of erection owing to his efforts last fall. ORMOND.

The Great New York Centennial Reduced Rates via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

All the arrangements for the brilliant celebration of the inauguration of General Washington in New York, April 29th, 30th, and May 1st, have been completed, and the affair promises to be the most interesting one of its kind ever held. The naval demonstration on Monday, the military parade on Tuesday, the industrial and trades display on Wednesday with the special features of each evening, fill up the entire period with a high order of entertainment.

For the benefit of visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to New York from all principal stations on its system, April 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and for trains arriving in New York prior to noon of May 1st, at one and a half cents per mile. Tickets are good only for continuous passage on through trains to New York, and valid for return trip until and including May 1st.

My Boy

(Three years old), was recently taken with cold in the head. It seemed finally to settle in his nose, which was stopped up for days and nights so that it was difficult for him to breathe and sleep. I called a physician, who prescribed, but did him no good. Finally I went to the drug store and got a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. It seemed to work like magic. The boy's nose was clear in two days, and he has been all right ever since.—E. J. Harzard, New York.

Items from Carrolltown.

CARROLLTOWN, PA., April 24, 1889.

DEAR FREEMAN:—Lent is past and the people have resumed their normal spheres again. The busy hum of life is now displayed in all its phases. The cheery song of the plowboy, the incessant noise of the carpenters' saw and hammer. The noise of the rumbling wagon, the busy click of the mason's hammer, the smoke of burning debris and the housewife's "get out of that garden, chase them chickens off the garden, you quit pulling up them onions" and the babble of children, the low moan of the fresh cow for her absent offspring, which has been sacrificed on the epicurian altar to satiate the appetite of the fenton devotee, the bright blue sky and softspringly zephyrs, the budding shrubs and green grass, the tender shoot and whistling birds all continue to remind us that we have emerged from desolate winter and landed in the lap of G Spring, let's to biz.

The water works at the Monastery are now fully completed and at work. P. J. Dietrick, our popular hardware merchant, furnished the machinery, which is the best of its kind which same, I rise to remark, is always his style.

Ex-Sheriff Gray has about completed the improvements on his house on Main street. It will be the hotel of the town, having all the modern "fixtures" appertaining to a first-class house. The Sheriff expects to cater to the wants of the public in the near future, and if anyone should go from his house hungry or thirsty it will not be the fault of ex-Sheriff Gray, whose well-known liberality and hospitality is proverbial.

J. Condron, spiritual caterer of G. W. Schmidt, Pittsburg, more popularily known as the "Wild Irishman," and W. McEwing, with a full line of the seductive weed, were in town to-day visiting their numerous customers. Mr. McE. represents W. J. McClurg & Co.

Messrs. J. H. Kelly and Vandrilu, of the Altoona Natural Gas company, are in town this week. Mr. Kelly informs your correspondent that they have struck quite a vein of gas in Jefferson county, which is strong enough to supply the towns of importance in that county and Clearfield county, but not enough to pipe to Altoona without sinking a few more wells along the route. Those gentlemen are now selling stock to our citizens and will drill a well in this vicinity. It is undoubtedly a paying investment and will prove a success, as we are according to the geology of this State, right on the anticlinal gas belt. Success attend them in their efforts to develop the mineral resources of this county.

Mitchell's coke and coal works near Hastings have closed operations for an indefinite period. This will throw a great many men out of employment and cause a stagnation of business at our northern industries. It seems the cause is an over-production. Hurrah for Harrison, Tipicanoe and Morton too; rise up ye gerrymandering possessors of the party spoils and explain why thus is thusly, why our industries are stagnated and the result of your opposition to the tariff bill, or you are gone the next four years where the W. B. t wineth.

Easter Monday was a gay day for the members of our S. C. Band, as on that day they renew their vows for another year's triumphal march, with faster time, amidst the the sweet melody which our band can so ably discourse. The boys after straightening up their last year's business proceeded to enjoy themselves in their old-time manner, playing each member's favorite piece and supplying the inner man with the good things of this life. The band celebrated its twenty-ninth anniversary. Long may it wave.

A little child of Valentine Nagle, of Chest township, was buried to-day at St. Lawrence.

Mr. Joseph Hips, landlord of the —— Hotel, St. Lawrence, was in town to-day.

Barney Butcher removed his household goods and gods to Hastings to-day. Good luck Barney.

The work of frescoing the church will begin next week.

A. H. Hauk has remodeled his hotel and it is now one of the finest hostelires in Northern Cambria.

Daniel Dumm while engaged in erecting the scaffolding in the church for the frescoe painters, fell and narrowly escaped impaling himself on a spike which tore an ugly gash in his neck very near the jugular vein.

Peter Campbell has received official notification of his appointment as postmaster. Vice Hon. Jno. Buck decapitated by the first assistant of the saintly Wanamaker of cheap clothing fame.

Carrolltown is famed for its neatly clothed young men and boys which is due in a great manner to our popular clothier, C. A. Sharbaugh, who can give the youngest and oldest a perfect fit.

Last night we enjoyed a pleasure hop in Sharbaugh's Hall, and all present seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. The irrepressible Jim Condron was there and called the figures in his peculiar and interesting way.

The phone from here to Hastings is a great convenience and is in constant use.

AMICUS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, April 24, 1889:

J. W. Harris and Sadie White, Millville.

Henry E. Yahner, Chest township and Francis A. Platt, Dysart.

Solomon Mick, Bedford county and Amanda C. Anams, Portage.

Wm. J. Carney and Bridget Cooney, Munster township.

John B. Keller and Minnie Lock, Conemaugh borough.

John March, Stonycreek and Julia A. Harbaugh, Bedford county.

Joshua Corzens and Maria Saylor, Johnstown.

Wm. J. Blair and Rhoda Flowers, Johnstown.

Joseph Jhomas Rowe and Mary Annie Nettie, South Fork.

John Gibson and Minnie Fyock, Indiana county.

Henry Style and Emma Dunn, Barr township.

Robert G. Rose and Sarah Keyser, Johnstown.

Thaddeus Thomas and Mary Yeager, Elder township.

The New York Centennial—Half Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Centennial celebration of the inauguration of General Washington as first President of the United States will undoubtedly prove the grandest demonstration ever seen in New York. On the morning of April 29th the great naval parade, composed of over six hundred vessels, will occur, in the evening the Centennial Ball, and on the 30th the religious and literary exercises in the morning will be followed by the most imposing and extensive military parade ever seen in this country. The banquet will be held in the evening, and on May 1st will occur the great civil and industrial parade. The three days will be filled with a multitude of scenes and incidents of absorbing interest. In order to place the trip within the power of every one the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets from Pittsburg to New York on April 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, for trains scheduled to arrive in New York before noon of May 1st, at $13.32. These tickets will be accepted for passage on all trains, except the New York and Chicago Limited Express, and will be valid for return trip until and including May 6th, 1889.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, us. Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Soldby Dr. T. J. Davison.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. T. J Davison.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

FOR SALE.—A lot of ground situate in the borough of Tunnelhill, Cambria county, Pa., fronting 110 feet on Portage street and extending back 250 feet, having thereon erected two houses, one containing 5 rooms and the other 3 rooms. The property will be sold separate or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire of Michael Donovan, Ebensburg, Pa.

MRS. MARY J. BYRNE.

Ebensburg, April 29, 1889.—3mo.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of James McGarity, late of Washington township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay; and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

ANNA McGARITY.

Administratrix of James McGarity, dec'd.

Cresson, April 26, 1889.—6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county. In the matter of the exceptions filed to the first and final account of Eliza Jane Glass, administratrix of James S. Durbin, who was one of the executors of Augustine Durbin, deceased. Having been appointed auditor to pass and decide upon said exceptions and report distribution among the persons legally entitled to receive the same notice is hereby given that I will sit in my office in the borough of Ebensburg on Monday the 13th day of May, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. to discharge the duties of said appointment when and where all parties interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on the fund.

DONALD E. DUFTON,

Ebensburg April 26, 1889. Auditor.

FARM FOR SALE.—There will be disposed of at private sale, a farm situate in Allegheny township, one-fourth mile from Loretto, on the road leading from said place to Ebensburg. This farm contains about 80 acres, about 50 acres of which are cleared, having thereon a new two-story frame house and barn, fine orchard, etc., and is in a good state of cultivation and well watered. For further particulars address

FRANCIS O'FERIEL,

Loretto, Feb. 1, 1889. Loretto, Pa.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT WITH THE Supervisors of Washington township for year ending March 23, 1889.

PETER B. MOYER, SUPERVISOR, DR.

To am't—	
Of dupliicate	$488 96
Received from Lilly borough	108 10
Received from license	40 00
Balance from last settlement	113 48
	$750 54

CR.

By—	
Auditors exonerations	$ 3 10
Am't returned to Commissioners	41 30
Orders redeemed	12 50
Cash paid for work	198 18
Cash paid for lumber	20 35
Services as Supervisor	91 00
Com. on cash tax, 139.71 @ 5 per cent	6 99
Tax worked by taxables	304 82
Horse hire	10 00
Tools and blacksmithing	7 30
Surveyors and attorneys' fees	30 60
Balance due township	24 57
	$760 54

Balance due township ..... $24.57.

JOHN LYNCH, STRAYHORN. DR.

To am't of dupliicate	$1 410 68
To am't received from license	209 37
	$1 620 05

CR.

By—	
Auditors exonerations	$ 2 20
Am't returned to Commissioners	52 82
Orders redeemed	21 93
Cash paid for work	1 092 93
Services as Supervisor	73 00
Com. on cash tax, $1,035,12 @ 5 per cent	52 76
Tax worked by taxables	320 54
Am't paid for pipes and freight	154 66
Am't paid for tools	21 40
Am't paid for blacksmithing	13 40
Am't paid for dynamite, etc	7 06
	$1 746 07

Balance due Supervisor ..... $136.02.

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding orders	$501 66
Assets	24 37
Excess of Liabilities	$477 29

We, the undersigned auditors do certify that we have examined the above accounts and find them as stated.

R. C. MYERS, A. J. SANKER, J. McTAMNY, } Auditors.

GEORGE J. SCHNEYDER, Clerk.

Washington Twp., April 12, 1889.—3t.

R. L. JOHNSTON, H. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.

ESTABLISHED 1872. Johnston, Buck & Co. BANKERS. Ebensburg, Penn'a. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888. Carrolltown Bank, Carrolltown, Pa. T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of a general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,

JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

Bridge Letting:

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the County Commissioners at their office in Ebensburg, Pa., until 1 o'clock P. M., May 6th, 1889, for the following described iron bridges, and abutments for the same:

No. 1. A high truss bridge 119 feet extreme length with a 14-foot road-way, to be erected at Fragility Station on the Cresson and Coalport railroad across the Clearfield creek.

No. 2. A low truss bridge, 84 feet extreme length, with a 14-foot road-way, across a branch of the Conemaugh river near O'Harra's Mills in Munster township.

No. 3. A low truss bridge 79 feet extreme length with a 14-foot road-way, to be erected across Brubaker creek at Hastings in Elder township.

Proposals for stone work will be received at the same place until 4 o'clock on the same day.

Plans and specifications for bridges and abutments can be seen at the Commissioners' office.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN KIRBY, JOHN CAMPBELL, } Com'rs.

T. C. LLOYD,

Attest: D. A. McGowan, Clerk.

Ebensburg, April 19, 1889.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE (Both sexes. Write now) GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

WE you henwant posters printed call at this office.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test short weight, alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and Recorder at the ensuing Democratic Primary.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR.

Ebensburg, March 20, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY. To the Democratic voters of Cambria county. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

DONALD E. DUFTON.

Ebensburg, April 29, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY James M. Walters of Johnstown, Pa. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Primaries.

Ebensburg March 15, 1889.

FOR PROTHONOTARY. To the Democratic voters of Cambria county. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries

JAMES C. DARBY.

Conemaugh Bor., First ward, March 25, 1889.

EXECUTOR NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mrs. Ann Davis, late of Ebensburg borough deceased, having been granted me by the Register of Cambria county. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to me, and those having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

RICHARD L. DAVIS.

Executor of Mrs. Ann Davis.

Ebensburg, April 12, 1889.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John A. O'Hara, deceased, late of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

ANNIE R. O'HARA,

Administratrix of John A. O'Hara, dec'd

Ebensburg, April 5, 1889.—6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of John Shuman, late of Jackson township in the county of Cambria, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM SHUMAN.

Ebensburg, March 22, 1889.—6t. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of Richard Mayers, late of Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

HENRY M. HUGH,

Adm'r of Richard Mayers, dec'd.

JOS. HORNE & CO'S

PENN AVENUE STORES.

Largest Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

Dress Goods and Silks our geat specialty.

High Class Novelties in exclusive patterns.

Printed India Silks at 45 cents and upwards.

Special values (27 inches wide) at 75 cents and $1.00, high novelties at $2.00 to $4.00 a yard.

Plain India Silks, 43 cents and upwards.

Fancy Striped Surah Silks, 50 cents to $1.50.

New Spring Shades in Surahs, Failles, Royales and Gros Grain Silks.

New Black Silk Grenadines, plain, striped and brocaded.

Novelties in Black Dress Goods in wool and silk wool fabrics.

Spring Dress Goods, fancies, 45 cents to $2.50 a yard.

Plain, Striped, Plaid and Printed Mohairs.

Printed Cuallies, 5 cents to 50 cents a yard.

French Suit Patterns, $20.00 to $85.00 each.

French Wool Cashmeres, all shades, 50 cents to $1.50.

Fifty inch Wool, Spring Suiting Cloths, 40 cents to $2.50 a yard.

Dress Ginghams, 8 cents, finest Scotch Goods at 40 cents a yard.

French and American Fine Sateens at "Caste Dye," fast black, Hosiery, will not stain or come off in wearing.

The best $1 Corsets. Boys' Star Shirt Waists. Men's White and Fancy Shirts.

Our Lace Curtain Catalogue is ready. We send samples and prices promptly.

Dress Trimmings, Cloaks, Suits, Wraps, Jackets, in largest variety. Address letters to

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

609--621 Penn Ave,

PITTSBURG, PA.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

SEND your office job printing to the FREEMAN and save money. Prices the lowest.

The Tail End of Old 1888

AND

The Beginning of 1889

will be made memorable by WOOLF, SON & THOMAS for low prices. Our Overcoat Department is teeming with Bargains. Words and figures cannot possibly convey a correct idea of the manner in which we have cut the prices of all our stock of Men's Boys' and Children's Overcoats and heavy suits. The sacrifice we make in unloading this stock is without parallel. Not a price will we quote, but of this fact you may rest assured: that from our finest Dress Suit or Overcoat for a young gentleman down to the strong every-day Suit for a school-boy, we will give more and better for the price we ask than we have ever given before. This Reduction Sale is in downright earnest. We mean business. The Overcoats and heavy suits must be sold. The weather was against us in the early part of the season, and now if you have a little ready money it will prove a saving of several dollars to you in your purchases from us.

The Greatest Reductions have been in the Prices of

HOLIDAY GOODS:

Fur Caps, 43 72, 89 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1, $1.25.
Plush Neck wear, 47, 75, 87 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1.25.
Silk Mufflers, 37, 68, 75 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1.25.
Fur top Gloves, 75 cts., $1, $1.25; former prices $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Boys' Plush Caps, 17, 28, 42 cents; former prices, 25, 40, 50 cts.

GIVEN AWAY! GIVEN AWAY!

From now until New Year's Day we shall continue to present each of our many customers (purchasing goods to the amount of $3 or more) with one of those Handsome Plush Photograph Albums which have delighted thousands of our lady friends during Christmas week.

REMEMBER, GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

Woolf, Son & Thomas,

JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

ECKENRODE & HOPPEL

have just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats, Jackets, Wraps and Shawls; all

The World's Greatest Lumber Region.

A lumber pile made of boards, each 100 feet long and 6 feet in width, would be an unprecedented sight in the East, but a gentleman recently returned from a visit to the coast of the North Pacific Ocean says that piles of lumber, such as that are common at the mills on Puget Sound. "Boards 100 feet long and 6 feet wide, without a knot in them," he says, "are common cuts from the gigantic fir trees of the Puget Sound forests. These trees grow to the enormous height of 250 feet, and the forests are so vast that although the saw-mills have been ripping 500,000,000 feet of lumber out of them every year for ten years, the spaces made by these tremendous inroads seem no more than garden patches. Puget Sound has 1800 miles of shore line, and all along this line, and extending thence on both sides, miles and miles further than the eye can see, is one vast and almost unbroken forest of these enormous trees. There is nothing like it anywhere on the Pacific coast. An official estimate places the amount of standing timber in that area at 500,000,000,000 feet, or a thousand years' supply, even at the enormous rate the timber is being felled and sawed. The timber belt covers 30,000,000 acres of Washington Territory, an area equal to the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire. The markets for the Puget Sound lumber are entirely foreign, being South America, Australia, Central America and the Pacific islands."

Music in Medicine.

From the time when medical knowledge was first embodied in use of practice, and probably from a much earlier period, music held a recognized place in the treatment of disease. In no class of diseases, however, are we likely to derive so much benefit from the use of so pleasant a remedy as in those affecting the mind itself. In melancholia and allied states of depression its value is generally admitted in our own day. Ancient practioners were also cognizant of its usefulness in this respect. We must have all felt how suitable is its infinite variety and facility of expression to the changing moods of the same, and it is therefore the less difficult to understand how straying minds are pleased and settled by its charm. Certain it is that its beneficial effect is in this case considerable, and our readers though possibly unable to acquire a knowledge of the art, should at least possess, and if needful assert in practice, a sense of its therapeutic value.

A Western Philosopher.

Who finds all the men that hesitate?
The oily tongue never sticks to its word.

We are brought into life to fight death.

Love and the trousseau give out together.

Most people laugh when they see a bride.

Conceal your vanity, or it will eventually conceal you.

The smile of a friend becomes the smirk of the enemy.

The innocence of the lamb adds no flavor to the mutton.

An itching head will be scratched, and you can't help it.

To the tired mother heaven is a place where all the children have been put to bed, and are sleeping soundly.

The crimes of poverty become the eccentricities of wealth.

Selecting Farms in Ancient Times.

The Romans of 2,000 years ago had some sensible notions about rural matters. For example, Varro, a great scholar who wrote much on agriculture, gave "rules for selecting a farm" which comprise both wit and wisdom. Listen: It should be at the foot of a well-wooden hill, with an eastern exposure. If it is in a hollow valley it will be exposed to storms and floods. It should not be in front of a river or a marsh, because you will then be tormented with small insects—such as will get into you through your mouth and nostrils and propose all sorts of diseases. If you own such soil it or give it away, or abandon it. You should be careful in regard to the climate and soil. You should see that it is easily supplied with water, and near some town or the sea. There should be but few implements near your purchase, because that signifies that the soil is easily cultivated.

To Get Rid of Warts.

I removed a formidable wart from my daughter's hand by the application of simple lemon juice, which is an infallible cure. The warts require saturating with the juice once or twice a day for three or four days, or about a week in some cases. The wart diminishes gradually, and disappears altogether, without pain, and leaving no mark, and without incurring any of the risks mentioned in connection with professional process. Another equally efficacious and harmless method is to maturate the wart with potato water daily for about a week; or, better still, with the froth to be obtained from the water while the potatoes are being spoiled.

To Keep Salt from Packing.

The hygroscopic quality of table salt, and its tendency to pack together in crusts and containers, may be entirely overcome by thoroughly drying the salt and intimately mingling with it a small percentage of dry corn starch or arrow-root. From 8 to 10 per cent. is amply sufficient for the most humid atmosphere (as on the sea coast), while a much less percentage of the starch is sufficient for inland points.

How to Wash Silk Handkerchiefs.

Silk handkerchiefs are ruined by the careless washing they commonly get among clothes in general. They are, like certain other articles, best done by themselves. Wash in lukewarm water, with fine white soap. Rinse plentifully. Use no blue for white handkerchiefs. Wring and roll tightly in a cloth, but do not let them get dry before ironing, or they will never come smooth again.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. If a bottle, Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

ROBERT EVANS,

UNDERTAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,
Ebensburg, Pa.
☞A full line of Caskets always on hand.☜
Bodies Embalmed
WHEN REQUIRED.
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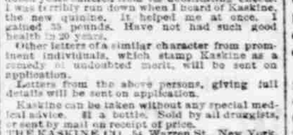
1794. 1889.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 31, 1889.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
COR. CENTRE AND SAMPLE STREETS
EBENSBURG, PA.
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.
THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. A bath room has been connected with the shop where the public can be accommodated with a hot or cold bath. Bath tub and everything connected therein kept perfectly clean. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

STEEL WIRE FENCE



The cheapest and neatest Fence for around Lawns, School Lots, Poultry Yards, Gardens, Farms etc. Also manufacturers of Light and Heavy Iron Fencing, Crestings, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters, Etc. Estimates of different designs, and all kinds of Iron and Wire Work.
TAYLOR & DEAN,
203 & 205 Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 5, 1888.—1yr.

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KENTUCKY MULES.

The only firm in Pennsylvania who make a specialty of Kentucky Mule. Dealing, Handling, Breeding, Importing and Mules, and keep constantly in their stables one hundred head of mules, all sizes, from four feet to the large mule weighing 1400 lbs. are D. Arnheim & Co., 82 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mules shipped to all parts of the State on order. Nothing but first-class stock to be found in their stables.
☞Correspondence solicited.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Standard Engines and Saw Mills.

Send for Catalogue. Portable, Stationary, Traction and Agricultural Engines a specialty. Warranted equal to any made.
Address A. B. FARQUHAR & SON, York, Pa.
Dec. 28, 1888.—6m.

SALESMEN WANTED
To Solicit Orders for our Choice Nursery Stock
We have steady work for honest, sober, industrious men. Salary and Expenses, or Commission, if Preferred. We grow a full line of fruit and hardy ornamental stock, including the new and rare sorts. Everything strictly first-class. Satisfaction Guaranteed to Customers and Agents. The business is easily and quickly learned. State age. Name this paper. Address, R. G. CHASE & CO., 1430 South Penn Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Storage of Life.

Within each ton of coal was stored long before the creation of man, a definite amount of heat, which, by the chemical process of combustion, may be made available for man's use. A barrel of wheat contains a fixed amount of food. Electricity can now be stored, and bought and sold in measured quantity.

Each person has a definite amount of stored life, normally equal to about 100 years; but, in most cases, our ancestors have squandered much that should have come to us, and we ourselves waste not a little that we have actually inherited.

This waisting of our store of life is as serious a thing as it is common. It may be done thoughtlessly or ignorantly, but the waste is just as irretrievable. Tens of thousands of children die annually, and as many more survive with a sadly wasted vitality, simply because their mothers do not exercise enough care in the matter of food, clothing, pure air, and sunshine.

Our schools waste this store by drawing too largely on the brain and nerves of their pupils through the competitive systems, the worry of public examinations; through exacting the same tasks of the bright and of the dull, and through lack of adequate and persistent attention to the sanitary condition of the school-rooms.

Some parents allow their children to waste their supply of nerve force by the incessant reading of sensational books, or by frequent attendance at exciting evening parties, and some by not insisting on regular and sufficient sleep.

Women waste it by overwork and worry in their homes, and it is a very rapid waste. Gay young ladies and fast young men waste it at a fearful rate in their rounds of pleasure. Only next is the waste of high-living, conjoined with excessive devotion to business.

Of all the professions, the medical wastes the life-store most rapidly by irregular and broken sleep, night exposure, and the constant drain on the sympathies and the nervous system. It seems a pity that those whose great work is to save and prolong the life of others should have to do it at the expense of their own.

Book Markers.

Pretty book markers can be made, instead of cards. A beautiful one is made by taking an oblong piece of celluloid and painting some flowers on, or figures and in gilt and fancy letters put "Easter" on one corner, and a little quotation on another; for instance, if you paint pansies on, you can say, "Pansies, that is food for thoughts." You take a piece of satin ribbon the width of your celluloid and long enough to have it fringed out, extending over the celluloid as far as you may wish, and have some very narrow ribbon the same shade as the other, and after placcelluloid on the ribbon you draw the narrow ribbon through two holes one each end, made on celluloid and satin, fastening them together with a number of little loops. It is a beautiful thing when finished. Any color ribbon can be used.

Another one is made of white water-color paper. Cut a strip of paper six inches wide, and fold the ends toward the centre, lacing them together with daisy ribbon, finished with a bow. If you prefer you can lace the marker at the side, with white or pale blue ribbon. The word "Easter," is written in large letters of gold paint and a bunch of flowers painted on, beginning at the centre and branching on both sides. A dainty little Easter poem could be put on, if desired, making the gift both appropriate and beautiful.

The Tallow Tree.

The high price of tallow of animal origin has caused the attention of soap and candle manufacturers to be turned toward vegetable fats and their origin. The tallow tree is a native of China. It produces a fruit which, according to the *Technische Siefensieder*, has a kernel covered with a thick layer of tallow, and contains a yellowish aromatic oil, useful for heating purposes. After the fruit has been gathered, which operation is effected in south China during the month of July, and in northern China in October, hot water is poured over. When the water has cooled, the tallow can be taken off, as it forms a layer upon the surface. It is then carefully melted and run into molds made of bamboo cane, and it is ready for the market. So, as our readers see, the operations are simple and expeditious enough. As to the product, it has a green color, it is crystalline in structure, melts at forty degrees, and possesses a characteristic oder which is not disagreeable.

Long Tailed Sheep.

There are no species of sheep indigeneus to Australia. The fat tailed sheep is found in Asia and Africa, in Syria, India and China, also in Barbary, and such large numbers are raised in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope that it is often known as the Hottentot sheep. This sheep is of small size, with soft and short wool. Its peculiar characteristic is the enormous development of the tail, by the growth of a large mass of fat on each side of the lower part of this appendage. This is sometimes so great that the tail alone has been known to weigh seventy pounds or more. This tail is esteemed a great delicacy for food, and to protect it from being injured by being dragged on the ground, the shepherd often places it upon a board or a small truck with wheels, which is attached by a light string harness to the body of the animal.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signs perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Cothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shilohs Porous Plaster. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison

THE SPRING MEDICINE YOU WANT
Paine's Celery Compound
Purifies the Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Stimulates the Liver,
Regulates the Kidneys and Bowels,
Gives Life and Vigor to every organ.

There's nothing like it.
"Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I procured some of Paine's Celery Compound. The use of two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine, I do not know its equal."
W. L. GREENLEAF,
Brigadier General U. S. A., Burlington, Vt.
$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.

Use It Now!
"Having used your Paine's Celery Compound this spring, I can safely recommend it as the most powerful and at the same time most gentle regulator. It is a splendid nerve tonic, and since taking it I have felt like a new man."
E. E. KNORR, Watertown, Dakota.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co. Props. Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Color Feathers and Ribbons, Easy! Elegant! Economical!
LACTATED FOOD Babies eating it sleep well nights. Make Laughing.

JAMES & MAYER BUGGY CO.
BUGGIES. CARRIAGES.

Manufacture THE Vehicle for the
FARMERS' & MERCHANTS' USE.
The most Stylish, Best finished and Most durable medium priced VEHICLES ever offered in America.
Send for full Illustrated Catalogue,
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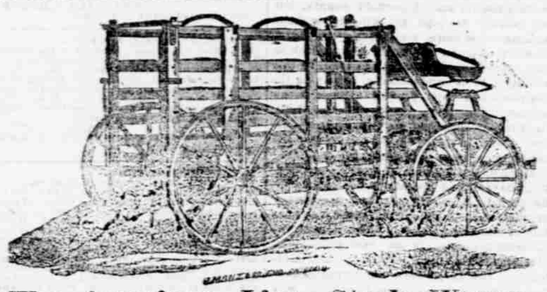

The American Live-Stock Wagon.
For the Use of Butchers and Stockmen. Saves Time, Labor and Expense.
No danger to the animal you are conveying, or to your horses. The animal does not get heated up, but is ready to kill as soon as it reaches the slaughter-house, and your meat is sound and healthy when it is brought to the block.
☞Ask for Catalogue "B." For prices, terms and circulars, address
SHIPMAN BRADT & CO., DeKalb, Ills.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer & Dealer in
HOME AND CITYMADE
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Mattresses, &c.,
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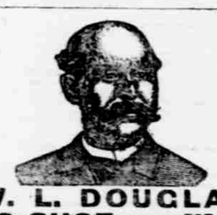
ALTOONA, PENN'A
☞Citizens of Cambria County and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest. [4-16-'80-tf.]



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$3 SHOE FOR CENTLEMEN.
$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
Fraudulent when my name and price are not stamped on bottom. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
FOR SALE BY
BARKER BRO'S., EBENSBURG PA.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING.
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.
V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1888-tf.

MARVELOUS
MEMORY
DISCOVERY.
Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured.
Every child and adult greatly benefitted. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes.
Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Lyons, the Astronomer, Thompson, the great Pyschologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. Wm. Ormiston, Judge Gibson, Judge Gillespie, Judah P. Benjamin, and others sent free by
Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Feb. 22, 1889.—3m.

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S
COUGH KILLER
Cures Coughs and Colds
PREVENTS CONSUMPTION
All Druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Dept. Wormwood, R. I.

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CANDEE RUBBERS
TO
H. CHILDS & CO.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
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PITTSBURGH.
Dec. 14, 1888.—4m.

THE STERLING CO.
Manufacturers of

THE STERLING PIANOS,
WHICH FOR
Quality of Tone, Beauty of Design, FINISH and adaptability for standing in Tune have no equal.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years
And satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.
Also Manufacture the WORLD-RENOWNED
STERLING ORGAN
Factories, Derby, Conn.

"This is the Boot for ME!"

DON'T BUY YOUR Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHESTER" with Sole leather Heel. This is the best fitting and MOST DURABLE BOOT in the market. Made of the best PURE GUM Stock. The Sole leather Heel saves Money to the Wearer.
DON'T BUY ANY ARCTICS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE COLCHESTER ARCTIC with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."
KEPT HERE BY BEST STORES AT WHOLESALE BY
H. CHILDS & Co.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
Dec. 14, 1888.—4m.

Important to Canvassers.
WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Plater, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary Irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 96 Beade St., N. Y.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Sulphate of copper, it is said, will prevent black rot in vineyards.

A beekeeper says that catnip planted near the hives is fine for young bees.

Eggs should be gathered twice daily, that hens may not break and learn to eat them.

Eggs intended for hatching should not be over two weeks old, and do not use pullet's eggs.

Where are the house slops emptied? If by the kitchen door, look out for cases of the worst sort of fever.

It is unsafe to feed either oats or wheat without considerable water and ashes, gravel or grinding substance.

The best birds should not be sold off in the spring, but retained as breeders to maintain the quality of stock.

Buckwheat is pronounced excellent egg feed, but expensive as compared with other food. Oats also rank high.

The use of kerosene on peach trees or vines is to be avoided, as it is far more dangerous to the trees than to the insects.

It is now almost too late to prune grapevines, as the sap has commenced moving, and bleeding impairs their vitality.

Affected limbs should be cut off at once. Black knots, blight on injured limbs, are also injurious and should be immediately removed.

Pear trees that refuse to grow may be treated with wood ashes placed about the roots of the trees. The trunks should be washed with strong soapsuds.

A Wisconsin farmer thus states what he believes the essentials for renovating a wornout farm: The first is clover; the second, clover; the third clover.

A dairywoman claims that by milking three times a day she gets more butter, and that the noon milking has twice as much cream as the night and morning.

Don't delay grass seeding a day beyond the first opportunity, for the first chance is better than any other, never sure, and in every result more satisfactory.

Butter at less than twenty-five cents a pound means a good deal of hard work without adequate returns, no matter how good the breed of cows nor how liberal the feeding.

Four quarts of timothy seed to the acre, distributed early in March, may be counted safely as worth more than eight quarts in May, for the early start is a guaranty of success.

Try the cows, each separately, for in a herd of twenty the chances are that some will be wholly unprofitable, and wise enconomy will require that they be taken out for slaughter.

It is estimated that there are 320,000 known species of insects which prey upon the crops of the farmers. The work of successfully combating these pests is one which will keep the new Cabinet Department busy for some time to come.

A single error in farm practice, multiplied by many millions, may cost this great country enough to cover all expenses of Government—hence the wisdom of establishing and maintaining experimental stations where error may be discovered and corrected.

A fruit grower reports that having an orchard of young trees badly infested with bark lice, he made a solution of sal soda—half a pound to a gallon of water—and applied it with a whitewash brush. In a few weeks time they were all dead and washed off. The trees grew two feet a year afterward and remained very healthy.

The farmer's insect foes are working night and day. They increase rapidly. They breed under pieces of boards, bark, sticks, weeds, and any kind of rubbish. Remove all such hiding places. Clean yards and clean farms are good for half the evil. Paris green, London purple, or hellebore, if thoroughly used in spraying fruit trees, vines and bushes, will do wonders with the other half.

Quaint and Curious.

China is larger than Europe.

A Majority of Presidents have blue eyes.

The average height of an American man is 68.1 inches; woman, 63.9 inches.

Fifteen boys in the Pittsburg cooking school have taken prizes for efficiency in cooking.

The Samoan Islands are in the Southern Pacific, about a six weeks' sail from San Francisco.

An apple tree near Fresno, Cal., is reported to have borne one ton of fruit the past season.

Pantomime was first played in England at Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre in the year 1716.

Afterpieces were first played in English theatres in 1688, a little more than two centuries ago.

The dark oranges grown in Florida are known there as the "African russet." They are growing in popular favor.

The oldest tree in the world is supposed to be one of the big trees in Calaveras, California. Its age is calculated to be 2,595 years.

Blasting Holes for Trees to Grow in.

"Few people elsewhere in the world may ever have heard of blasting holes to plant shade or fruit trees," said a cultivator the other day, "yet the practice is common here, and shows good results. In most places there is found sufficient top soil for any purpose, but as land has become valuable people have cast about for means to utilize lands where the coarse sand rock comes too near the surface for successful tree planting. A blast, well put in, creates a pocket for broken rock mixed with top soil, which furnishes a basin to hold moisture, as well as a deeper and cooler hold for the roots. It is too early to say what will be the ultimate results of such planting, but in a climate like ours, where a superfluity of rainfall is not likely to occur, it will no doubt be successful."

In Our Popular Brand
Old Honesty
Will be found a Combination not always to be had.
A FINE QUALITY OF PLUG TOBACCO
AT A REASONABLE PRICE
FINZER'S OLD HONESTY
LOOK FOR THIS
ON EACH PLUG
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN EXTRA SWEET PIECE OF
CHEWING TOBACCO
DON'T FAIL TO GIVE
Old Honesty
A FAIR TRIAL
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT
DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER
JNO. FINZER & BROS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dobbins' Electric Soap
THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.
It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.
THE original formula for which we paid $50,000 [illegible] has never been modified or changed in its slightest. This soap is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.
It contains nothing that can injure the most delicate fabric. It brightens colors and bleaches whites.
If washes flannels and blankets as no other soap does—in the hard or soft water—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white and like new.
READ THIS TWICE
THERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to directions.
ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.
Like all good things, it is extensively imitated and counterfeited.
Beware of Imitations.
INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC
and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it, he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.
READ carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to follow directions on each outside wrapper. You cannot afford to wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable, and truly wonderful
Dobbins' Electric Soap.
I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,
RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.

It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palateable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. Sold by druggists everywhere.
Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.
KNABE
PIANO-FORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN
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Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
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CANNS KIDNEY CURE.
For Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Bright's Heart, Urinary or Liver diseases. Cure Guaranteed. Office, 521 Arch street, Philadelphia. All druggists. Try it. $1 a bottle, six for $5.
March 16, 1888.-1y.
WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. STANDARD SILVERWARE COMPANY, Boston, Mass.
FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY and Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work.—Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Housing carpenter and machinery a specialty.—THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. (Jan. 22-'89.)

Shad Fishing.

The life of a shad fisherman is not a happy one, neither is it very remunerative. They have to make their money in a short season and they are liable to lose their fine nets, which sometimes get caught in passing vessels. The nets cost several hundred dollars each. The net consists of two rope lines, each about 1000 feet long, with small pieces of lead fastened to one line six feet apart and pieces of egg-shaped wood fastened to the other line. A fine linen net with meshes three and a quarter to three and five eight inches in size is strung on the lines, which are placed about twelve feet apart. The fishes are caught by the gills. Their head passes through the meshes, and when they try to retreat they are held prisoners by the silken twine. But if the nets are not lifted at the change of the tide they are liable to make their escape, and then there is mourning among the fishermen.

Two men operate a boat. The boats now used are thirty feet long and flat bottomed. They are cheaper than the keel boats and more stable. They are stout, and yet light and easy to handle. One man rows, and the other tends or throws the net, generally in the shape of a letter "L." When the net is cast, a line is fastened from the boat to the nearest of the net, and away the party goes, drifting with the tide.

Sometimes the net is liable to catch on an obtruction or on the keel of a steamer or a tugboat, and then the net is damaged $50 or more. After drifting with the tide for a time the man tending the net commences to haul in. Soon there is a splash, and a nice shad is found "gilled." Perhaps this is the only one, and maybe there are ten, thirty or a hundred more.

Then the boat is rowed back over the course and the same routine is gone through until the tide changes or the fishermen are thoroughly exhausted. The fishing is done in the night, and when the air is clear and the moon shines out the sight presented by the hundreds of fishermen, with their white lamp-lit-boats, is a fine one. The fishermen, have to suffer many hardships, though, on a foggy or cold night.

In the morning the fishermen carry their nets ashore and clean and mend them. They are then wound on a reel. The speculators that are to be found in every fishing town buy the shad and ship it to this city.

There is great rivalry among the fishermen to see who will catch the first shad. The lucky one receives $10 from the speculators. A fisherman generally averages $300 for his season's labor.

True American.

Emile was a little boy born in New England of French-Canadian parents. His father and mother loved their own race and language, as these people generally do. When talking together, they always spoke in French, and Emile's two sisters, older than himself, were apt to do the same when talking with them.

Not so Emile. They could not get him to speak French. When spoken to in that tongue he never failed to reply in English.

The only exception to this rule was in his prayers, which had been taught him in French when he was a baby, and which his mother supervised nightly; but even his prayers did not long remain anexception, for by and by he began to attend the public school, and at the same time a Catholic Sunday school, where pupils and teachers, being mainly of Irish decent, spoke only English.

At the end of his school attendance at Sunday school he had mastered his prayers in English, and that very night astonished and shocked his mother by refusing to say them in French.

"It is no use, mother," he said, in answer to her expostulations, "I don't believe God knows anything about French, for if He did, somebody in the great big country would talk it. I don't want to be a Frenchman; I want to be a Yankee."

"Ah!" exclaimed his mother, "It is as the priest used to say; we lose our language and ourselves by coming here!"

If only Emile's spirit was shared by some other foreigners, who become American citizens, but remain clannish to the third and fourth generations.

Dehorning Milch Cows.

There is still some debate as to whether the experiment of dehorning will milch cattle, is always an advisable measure. The conclusion reached by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, therefore, will be of interest to many. Their report says:

"We have, then, as the result of dehorning twelve cows, first, slight falling off in the milk yield; second, an increase in the fat, third, an increase in the temperature of the animal, denoting a slight degree of fever for a few days after the operation. While these results are not conclusive, yet they indicate that dehorning a well-fed, healthy cow is not by any means a serious operation, and unless further experiments show a more marked injurious effect on the animal than the one given above, the question of dehorning cows will depend entirely on the practical advantages to be derived from it. If by dehorning we can insure an economy in feed and storage, as has been claimed, and if at the time there is no perceptible falling off in quality and quantity of the milk, then the operation will be one of personal convenience. One thing should, however, be taken into account, and that is the condition of the animal. A cow that is poorly fed or out of condition is certainly in no condition to undergo an operation of any sort, nor will there be any benefit derived from it. The question of injury to the constitution or temperament of the animal can only be settled by experiments on a large number of animals extending over several years.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of those distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.